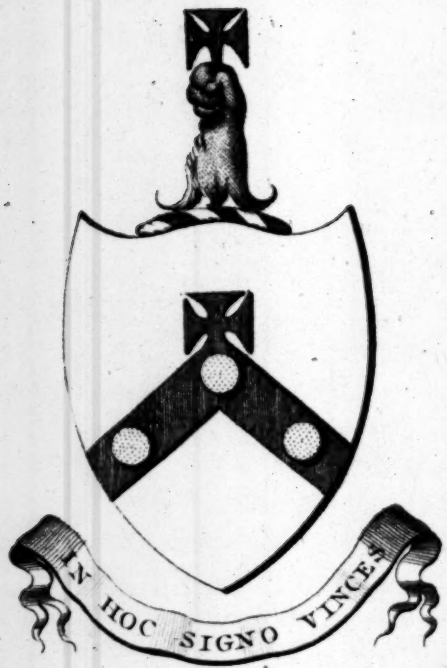
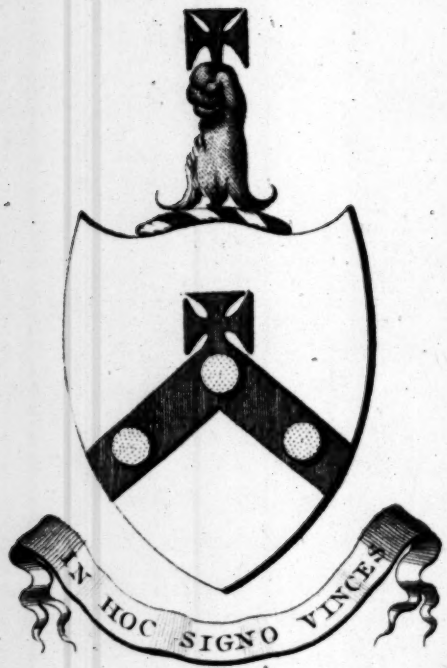


John Newling.



John Newling.

Puleston. ✓ of Thorpe

not in the Bodleian Catalogue 1843 nor in Mr Douce's collection.

9505a.10.

Epitome Monarchiæ Britanicæ.

OR, A BRIEF

CRONOLOGY

OF THE

Brittiſh Kings,

From the firſt Original of

Monarchial Government,

To the Happy Reſtauration of

King CHARLES the Second.

WHEREIN

Many remarkable Obſervations on the Civil Warrs of *England*; and General *Monks* Politique Tranſactions, in reducing this Nation to a firm Union, for the reſettlement of His Majeſty, are clearly diſcovered.

By HAMLET PULESTON,
Maſter of Arts, and late Fellow of Jeſus Colledge *in* OXFORD.

LONDON,
Printed, for *Philemon Stephens* the Younger, Stationer, at the *Kings Arms* over againſt the *Middle Temple* Gate in *Fleet Street*, near *Temple Barr*. 1663.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Reader,

AMong the manifold Diſcouragements, which have ſo long prorogued, and had well nigh altogether ſtopped the Publication of this Treatiſe; one is, the multitude of *Errata*'s (too many for ſo ſmall a Pamphlet) it is accompanied withall, moſt of which thou ſhalt find here amended; and for the remainder, as miſ-placing or omitting of Comma's, and ſome other few literal miſtakes, I leave them to thy Candid and favourable correction.

Pag. 2. *line* 30. *for* Normandy *read* Norway. *p.*6.*l.*2. *for* Prince *r.* King. *p.* 10.*l.*27. *dele* and. *p.*12.*l.*23. *dele* too. *l.*24. *for* nad *r.*and. *p.*13.*l.*14. *for* my *r.* our. *p.* 22.*l.*14.*dele* his. *p.*33.*l.* 15. *r.* though not. *l.*19. *dele* Siſter. *p.* 35. *l.*25. *r.* beginner. *p.*36. *l.*11. *for* as yet *r.* as if. *p.* 43. *l.*23. *for* yet *r.* if. *p.* 44. *l.*21. *dele* been. *p.*46. *l.*1. *for* by *r.*buy. *p.*48.*l.*29. *r.* unto. *for* Practiſers *r.* Practiſes. *p.*51. *l.* 12. *r.* But *Bruſe* urging. *l.*18. *r.* upon the Popes. *p.*53. *l.*26. *add Mary* the Daughter and Heir of *James* the fifth. *p.* 55.*l.*10. *for* divert *r.* direct.

IT is observed by *Edmond Howes* a diligent Compiler of our Countries Annals, That in this Island there hath happened five remarkable alterations, and each of them alwayes about the period or revolution of five hundred years, whereof in his Historical Preface, he gives this insuing account.

1. The first alteration, sayes he, was presently upon the death of *Gorboduc*, seventeenth in descent from *Brute*, Founder, according to him, of the British Monarchy. This *Gorboduc* had caused his youngest Son *Porrex* to be joyntly crowned with his eldest Son *Ferrex*: These two fall at difference among themselves; the younger kills the elder, him the Mother, her the Multitude, hence Civil Wars; at length *Malmutius Danwallo* Duke of *Cornwall*, having subdued all Competitors, translates the Kingdom to another line, which continues without any memorable interruption, untill

2. The second grand alteration, in the Reign of *Cassibeline*, forty fourth Successor of *Malmutius*, begun by the invasion of *Iulius Cæsar*, General of the Romans in *Gaule*, but not perfected before *Claudius* the Emperors time, from which date the Æra or computation of the Romans absolute Dominion here is to commence, whose departure, recalled by their Domestick dissentions, and Forein inundations, carrying with them also the ablest

P. B. 44

of

of the Britains, was the occasion of

3. The third famous alteration; for the Britains bereaved of their own proper strength, and destitute of the accustomed aid of their Champions the Romans, were neeessitated to implore the assistance of the Saxons, a people of *Germany*, against the Picts and Scots, who grievously infested the Northern borders.

To these Saxons *Vortigern*, the late elected King, and Author of these Strangers imployment, in contemplation of their service, most improvidently allots, first the Isle of *Thannet*, then all *Kent*, afterwards more to inhabit; besides his mariage with *Rowena* the Daughter of *Hengist*, one of their principal leaders, gave them so firm a footing, that they not only could not be removed, but even forced their Landlords the Britains into the least, most desart, and most mountanous parts, whilst these new intruding guests injoy the greatest, the best, and richest share, which they portioned into an Heptarchy, or seven petty Principalities, who contending among themselves for superiority, and wearying out one another with mutual discord, administred opportunity unto

4. The fourth, and indeed a twofold alteration, (but in regard of its immediate connexion is reckoned but as one) first by the Danes, a people likewise of *Germany*, who after many conflicts obteined the Soveraignty, but did not long retain the same. But the second (which took its original almost, where the other determined) and chiefest mutation, both for its continnance and universality, was that by the Normans, a Nation primarily issued out of *Normandy*, but then possessing the South of *France*, who introdnced a general innovation in all things but Religion, which also suffered its vicissitude or turn in

5. The fifth and last alteration under *Henry* the eighth, who gave the first blow unto it, by his with-drawing his obedi-

obedience from the Romish Sea, in whose communion *England* had persevered since its first conversion, and by suppressing Monasteries who were the main Pillars and Supporters thereof. But his Son *Edward* the sixth, proceeds further to the abolition of the Rites and Doctrine of that Church, which were yet again restored by his Sister *Mary*, and again excluded by her Sister *Elizabeth*, who was therein imitated by her Successour, *James*, conjoyner of the two separated Kingdoms, *England*, and *Scotland*, which our Author makes a parcel of this last alteration, and where he concludes his general History of the several revolutions of this Island, from the first foundation of a Monarchy here, untill the time wherein he wrote.

But since there hath happened another alteration no lesse, if not in some respect more considerable than any of the former, when not only the Person but the Office, not only a King, and that in an unparalleld manner, but even Kingship it self was destroyed, (a design that was never so much as attempted by our Ancestors) and instead thereof, an unheard-of kind of Common-wealth erected, which was soon suppressed by an insolent Usurper, who thought under a different title to have established the whole power to him and his; But by Gods providence, and the perfidiousnesse of his own Relations, his purpose was defeated, his Son dethroned, a shadow of a Common-wealth retrived, once more dismissed, again revived, and finally dissolved, the old Government renewed, and lawfull Heir recalled; and all this came to passe within the space of twelve years, yea most of it within the circuit of one year, whereof we can only say with the *Psalmist*, *This is the Lords doings, it is marvelous in our eys.*

And truly, if we consider things impartially, there is great cause of admiration, that God should not only pre-

ſerve among us for ſo many ages a Monarchy, (the beſt of Regiments in general, and in particular moſt agreeable to the ſituation of this Country, and conſtitution of the people,) but even continue it, maugre all the Plots and policies of men to the contrary, in that very blood and Family, which as far as creditable Genealogy will extend, hath been firſt known to have been inveſted there-withall.

For we may ſafely affirm, that our preſent King *Charles* the ſecond, (in whoſe poſterity we truſt it will remain as long as the Sun and Moon endures) deduces his pedegree in an indiſputable line, from all that ever did or could pretend a title or intereſt to the Crown, which we think can hardly be verified of any Prince beſides, this day in the Chriſtian world.

For proof whereof we appeal to ſuch of our Chronicles only as are undoubted and beyond exception. Paſſing by therefore the Catalogue of Britiſh Kings from *Brute* to *Caſſibeline*, not as altogether untrue, but as very uncertain; paſſing by thoſe likewiſe we find mentioned during the Romans abode here, whoſe cuſtom it was to permit native Kings indeed in their Conquer'd Provinces, but only as inſtruments of Tyranny, and wholly depending on the authority of the Empire and its Preſects: We ſhall take our riſe from the Saxons rule, and eſpecially at that time, when from a multiplyed Eſtate it grew towards an Union; And yet we cannot omit one paſſage we find Recorded of *Cadwallader* laſt King of the Britains on this ſide *Severn*; who at his death propheſied that his Race ſhould recover the Dominion of this Iſle again, which was fulfilled in the dayes of King *Henry* the ſeventh, and more compleatly of King *James*, as will appear when the ſeries and progreſſe of the Story doth bring us thereunto.

The Saxons, as hath been already hinted, made a ſe-

venfold partition of the Land they had wrested from the Britains, but the Kingdom of the West-Saxons (whose first stone was laid by *Cerdic*) did so increase in superstructure, that in the end it overtopped all the rest.

Ina, the fifth descendent of *Cerdic*, was the first advancer of it to this preheminency; but he dyed without issue, and the due order of the succession was somewhat disturbed, by the intrusion of four or five one after another, of the Blood-Royal indeed, but not in such a propinquity, as was *Egbert* Nephew but once removed from *Ina*, of whose right and promising forwardnesse, *Britric*, the last of the Usurpers, had so quick a sense, that he contrived the destruction of young *Egbert*: Which to avoid, he was enforced to retire unto the Court of *Offa* King of *Mercia* or *Middle England*, but finding small security there in regard his Enemy had married *Offas* daughter, he escapes thence into *France*, whence after the Tyrants death, he returns to the enjoyment of that Kingdome, which had been so long, and so unjustly detained from him.

This Prince (which we the rather note because of the affinity he hath with the Condition of our Sovereign that now is) had by an exiles experience attained such a measure of prudence, and all other perfections, that he much improved the West-Saxon Empire, which was now well near arrived to its Meridian and heighth, when it suffered a most terrible Ecclipse by the interposition of the Danes, who made their first irruption in his predecessors dayes; and though they were valiantly resisted, and frequently repulsed by him and his Successors; yet did they never after cease from afflicting one part or other, till they had reduced the whole to their subjection, in which posture they held it but a little while, as hath before been intimated, and shall be more amply shewed in its due and proper place.

Egbert being dead, *Æthewolph* his Son of a Bishop became a Prince, and though his Education and Profession had rendred him a greater Votary than Warriour, yet did he give the Danes a most memorable overthrow. He had four Sons, who were all Kings in their turns, but the glory of the rest was *Alfred*, the youngest, no lesse famous for Arts than Armes; in the first his Son *Edward* surnamed the Elder, is reported to have been inferiour, but in the last did equal, if not exceed his renowned Father.

This *Edward* often worsted, but could not totally extirpate the Danes, who recruited with fresh supplies from their own Comntry, made daily more and more encroachments upon the already-tired English Nation, whose case at that time especialy required some strong prop or stay to sustain and keep up its declining and tottering estate.

And upon this account it was that *Athelstane Edwards* bastard Son, being at full maturity and ripenesse, was preferred before his legitimate one *Edmond* then in minority (the reason also that some succeeding Princes were for some time laid aside) but *Edmond* being now come to Age, after his Brother *Athelstanes* death (the nobleness of whose life recompenced the blemish of his birth) was admitted to his Fathers Throne, which he did wisely and couragiously manage, but was too soon deprived of it, and his life together, by a villanous Assassinate, in his own house at a festival, whilst he went about to rescue his Sewer from the violence of that barbarous hand.

The more than ordinary hopes conceived of this brave Prince being thus untimely nipped in the bud, his no-lesse-deserving Brother *Eldred* was elected King, notwithstanding *Edmond* had left two Sons behind, whose tender years in those troublesome times were thought uncapable of so weighty an imployment.

But

But upon the death of *Eldred*, the Scepter (which is a thing to be taken notice of in precedent and subseqent ruptures of this nature) reverted to the right Heirs, *viz.* the Sons of *Edmond*: And first to *Edwin* the eldest, whose dissolute and degenerate courses made sudden room for *Edgar* the youngest, who matched any of his Predecessors in worth, and excelled them all in power, for he quieted, and kept under, Danes, Welsh, Scots, insomuch as he is accounted, at least from the Saxons entrance, the first absolute Monarch of this entire Island.

In a word, he was happy in his life, and Reign, but most unhappy in his Issue, for having two Sons, *Edward* and *Ethelred*, by several venters; the Step-mother *Elfred* made *Edward* a Saint to make her own Son *Etheldred* a King; and though now by this removal of his Brother, whereunto possibly he might not be privy, none had any nearer title to the Crown than himself, yet did that innocent blood lye heavy upon him and his seed, nor could it, according to St. *Dunstans* predictions, be expiated, but by a long avengement.

In promoting of which divine justice, the Danes were the principal instruments, who had layn still under *Edgar*, but taking advantage of *Ethelreds* unsettled condition, who by reason of this fore-stalling the Crown was termed the unready, forced him first to purchase an ill-kept peace, and then to relinquish his ill-gotten Kingdom, of which death only prevented *Swayn*, his expeller, to take actual possession, and accumulate this to the Danish Crown.

But *Cnute* the Son of *Swayn* perfected his Fathers design, and afforded *Ethelred* now returned out of *Normandy*, whither to avoid the storm he had betook himself, so sharp an entertainment that oppressed with grief for his bad successe, he quitted this, and made another world his second place of refuge, leaving his Son *Edmond* Inheritor of little else, but the miseries of an unfortunate house.

Yet

Yet did *Edmond*, for his valour, and hardineſſe in War, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, hew himſelf out with his Sword the moiety of a Kingdom. For after the effuſion of much blood on both ſides, and to ſtop the ſhedding, of more it was agreed between the two Competitors (*Cnute* and *Edmond*) to try their right by ſingle combate, in proper perſon, and the over-commer to take all. But there proving equality in the fight, there was likewiſe made equality in the command between them; yet did not *Edmond* long enjoy his ſhare, being circumvented by the practice of *Edric* Earl of *Stratton*, the Arch-Traytor of thoſe times, whoſe falſhood had ruined the Father, and now his ambition deſtroys the Son, for which *Cnute* invents a ſuitable reward, cauſing his head to be ſet upon the higheſt place of the Tower of *London*, therein performing his promiſe of advancing him above any Lord of the Land, which was the mark that this faithleſſe wretch aimed at, and now attained, but in a far different ſence from that which he had vainly propoſed to himſelf.

Cnute being thus rid of a Rival, denied copartnerſhip to the Sons of *Edmond*, as pretending the whole to appertain to the Survivor, and for fear they might prove thorns in his ſide, he ſent them far enough out of the way, into *Swedeland*, ſay ſome, there to be murthered, but they were mercifully preſerved, and conveyed to the Court of *Hungary*, where *Edmond* dyed without iſſue, but *Edward* had by *Agatha* Daughter to *Henry* the fourth Emperour of *Germany*, a Son named *Edgar*, and a Daughter called *Margaret*, who was the cauſe, as hereafter ſhall be ſhewed, that the Saxon ſtem which now ſeemed withered, doth once more reflouriſh, though inocculated we confeſſe, upon another ſtock.

Notwithſtanding this tranſportation of *Edmonds* Sons, yet did not *Cnute*, hold himſelf ſufficiently aſſured of his new accquired Kingdom, till he had married *Emma* widdow

dow of *Ethelred*, whereby he gained the love of the Engliſh: but the promiſe he made in marriage, that the Children begotten on her ſhould ſucceed, was for ſome time fruſtrated by the preoccupation of *Harold*, (ſurnamed *Hareſoot*,) the eldeſt ſon of *Cnute* by a Concubine; but his reign was brief, as likewiſe was that of his Brother *Hardi Canute*, the lawfull Son of *Cnute* and *Emma*, with whom expired the Daniſh Dominion here, which had been but of a ſhort duration, though their incurſions and moleſtations had continued for a longer ſpace.

Edward ſtyled the Confeſſor, to diſtinguiſh him from *Edward* the Elder, and *Edward* the Saint, was next King, being the Son of *Emma* alſo, but by her firſt Husband *Ethelred* the Unready, and did in ſome ſort reſtore the Saxon blood: For in truth there was a nearer relation to the Crown extant, though not ſo near at hand for the preſent, to wit, *Edward*, ſurnamed, by reaſon of his Forein education, the *Outlaw*, the Son of *Edmond Ironſide*, the eldeſt Son by his firſt Wife of the above mentioned *Ethelred* the Unready, who ought by the Law of Nature and Nations to have preceded. Yet did the Confeſſor, wanting Iſſue himſelf, do his Nephew the *Outlaw* ſo much right, as to recall him with his Children out of their Baniſhment in *Hungary*, and deſigned him his Succeſſor, but the *Outlaws* death before the Confeſſors, prevented that determination.

Nevertheleſſe the Confeſſor without delay pronounced *Edgar* the *Outlaws* Son, and his own Grand Nephew Heir apparent, and gave him the ſurname of *Etheling*, which in thoſe dayes were only peculiar to ſuch as were inhopes and poſſibility of a Kingdome. And more than ſo, this poor *Etheling* never was: For

 firſt

first he was debarred by his own Guardian *Harold* the Son of *Goodwin* Earl of *Kent*, who disdaining the title of Regent (which he was only constituted) assumed that of King; Afterwards by *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who though he pulled down *Harold*, yet did he not set up *Edgar*, laying claim himself to the Crown, by virtue of a pretended Donation from his Cosen *Edward* the Confessor, which had been too weak a plea, had it not been justified by a long sword, which hath ever since given him the appellation of *William* the Conquerour.

Robert the eldest Son of the Conquerour should by right of primogeniture have succeeded his Father in all his Dominions, but having proved a Rebel at the French Kings instigation, he had only the Dukedom of *Normandy* assigned to him, and the Crown of *England* was bequeathed to his Brother *William* surnamed *Rufus*, who dying without any legitimate off-spring, and *Robert* being absent in the Holy-land, *Henry* the youngest Son of the Conquerour as Duke of *Normandy*, but eldest as King of *England*, seized upon it, and to ingratiate himself with the Natives, and to corroborate his Title, he Married *Maud*, Daughter of *Margaret* by *Malcolme* King of *Scots*, Sister to *Edgar Etheling*, Son of *Edward* the *Outlaw*, Son of *Edmond Ironside*, Son of *Ethelred* the Unready, Son of *Edgar* the peaceable Son of *Edmond*, Son of *Edward* Senior, Son of *Alfred*, and by which means the Royal seed of the Saxons became to be replanted in the English Soil.

For this *Henry* the first had (not to mention his Son *William* who perished by water whilst he was young) by the foresaid *Maud*, a Daughter of the same name, whom he first espoused to *Henry* the fifth, Emperour of *Germany*, afterwards to *Jeffrey Plantagenet* Earl of *Aniou*, by whom she had a Son called *Henry*, in whom did fully concur the Norman and Saxon Race.

But

But the true hereditary ſucceſſion was ſomewhat intercepted by *Stephen* Earl of *Bologne* Son of *Adela* the Conquerours Daughter, from whom he could derive but a ſlender title: For had the Conquerours line Maſculine failed, then ought *Theobald* Earl of *Bloys*, *Stephens* Eldeſt Brother by the ſame *Adela*, to have been prelated; And therefore his ſureſt Tenure proceeded from his Election by the Nobility, who notwithſtanding their natural Allegiance, and twice repeated Oath (and among them *Stephen* himſelf is reckoned to be one that had ſworn Fealty) to *Maud* and her Heirs in the Reign of her Father *Henry*, admitted this ſtranger, and that for no other reaſon, though other were alleged (as that *Maud* was a woman, and conſequently uncapable of anointing; that ſhe was married out of the Realm, without the conſent thereof, which if of any moment ſhould before their ſolemn engagement have been taken into conſideration) than that he being a Creature of their own erecting, was more obliged to them, and would upon all occaſions be more ready to gratifie their aſpiring humour.

Yet wanted not the Empreſſe and her Son adherents both within and without the Kingdom, to aſſert their right, who raiſed ſuch a cloud of trouble to, *Stlphen* that he could not diſpel it during his whole reign, ſo that at length he came to a compoſition, and his own Son *Euſtace* whom he had deſigned his Succeſſour being already dead, he adopts *Henry* fitz-Empreſſe, and proclaims him heir apparent, with this Proviſo; That he himſelf ſhould enjoy the Crown as long as he lived, which was not a full year after this peaceable agreement.

Henry the ſecond of that name is now poſſeſſed of the Throne, (in proceſſe of time adding the Lord-

ſhip of *Ireland* to it) and that upon a treble account.

Firſt by vertue of the late Treaty with King *Stephen*, Secondly by title of conqueſt, as being great Grand-Child to *William* the Norman; but Thirdly, and chiefly, by the equity of his Mothers claim, who was the true deſcendent of the long-rejected but now reſtored Saxon linage.

He took to wife *Elenor*, the repudiate of *Lewis* the ſeventh King of *France*, by whom he had large Dominions in that Kingdom: but notwithſtanding it augmented his eſtate, yet was it the occaſion of much trouble and vexation to him; For the French King jealous of his growing fortunes, and his own Queen of his fidelity to his marriage-bed, incited his Sons, *Henry*, *Richard*, *Jeffrey*, and *John*, to frequent rebellions; to whom nevertheleſſe upon their ſubmiſſions he was entirely reconciled.

Henry Sans iſſue departed this life before his Father. *Richard* ſucceeded in the Throne but dyed childleſſe alſo; *Jeffrey*, though extinct himſelf before it came to his turn, had yet left a Son in being, *Arthur* Duke of *Britany*, who ought to have been conſidered of; but him *John* prevented more too, by power & favour of the Nobles, than by any colour of Juſtice, nad whilſt the young Prince endeavours the recovery of his right, he is taken priſoner as he beſieged the Caſtle of *Mirabell* in *France*, conveyed to the Tower of *Roan*, and there killed, if not by the hands, yet at leaſt by the command of his inhumane Uncle.

However the courſe taken to be thus rid of a Competitor was utterly unlawfull, yet being gon, *John* becomes the lawful proprietor of the Crown, but pays dear for the manner of this his amiſſe procured purchaſe. For the *Pope* excommunicates him, his Subjects forſake him, the French King invades him,

and

and bereavs him not only of his large Territories in *France*, but also of the greatest part of his Kingdome of *England*, and he dyes miserably, not without suspicion of Poyson; a just judgment upon him for his enormous Acts, especialy the murder of his innocent Nephew.

Now though God shewed himself a severe inquisitor for blood, yet did he seem appeased with the punishment of the person that was guilty of it: For he so disposed the hearts of the English Nation, that they generally withdrew themselves from the French party, and notwithstanding the iniquity of the Father, most willingly embrace the Son, then a minor, as naturally inclined, says my Author, to love and obey their Princes.

Such this Prince *Henry* the third found his Subjects at his first admission, whilst he was governed by a wise and faithfull Councel, but afterwards suffering himself to be ruled by strangers, that more intended their own than the publick good, he so alienated the English affections, as that they are as ready now to revolt from him, as they were earnest at first to promote his interest. To the former he adds new grievances, to wit, reiterated breach of Charters granted by his Predecessors, and himself, whence such discontents are engendred, that at length there is begotten between the King and his people an actual (commonly known by the name of the Barons) war. Hereof *Simon de Monfort* Earl of *Leicester*, on the Barons side was head, who in a set Battail takes King *Henry* and his Son *Edward* prisoners, but *Edward* escapes, collects an Army, defeats and kills *Leicester*, and redeems his Father, the beginning of whose reign was overcast with a French mist, the middle was very tempestous by reason of the Barons commotions, but the Catastrophe or latter

part was ſerene, and concluded in a perfect Calm.

Edward the firſt of that name ſince the Norman conqueſt, having proved the deliverer of his Father from captivity, makes an expedition into the *Holy-land* to perform the like office to the Chriſtians there, that were grievouſly afflicted under the Turkiſh ſervitude: but the news of his Fathers death quickly recalls him from further proſecution of that honourable enterprize, wherein he had no leſſe honourably demeaned himſelf.

And as he had encreaſed his own and Countries reputation abroad, ſo doth he likewiſe enlarge their power and juriſdiction at home, by ſubduing moſt of *Scotland*, and totally reducing of *Wales*, of which laſt, becauſe it was then firſt annexed to this Crown, it will not be impertinent to afford the Reader a brief and ſummary relation.

Wales (the ſmall remnant of this Iſland that was left to the Britains the antient poſſeſſors of the whole) had hitherto, though not without much difficulty and ſtruggling, continned under their own proper Princes: But the fatal period of their liberty, which they had ſo long, ſo ſtoutly maintained, againſt ſo potent a Kingdome, as this, is now arrived. *Llewellin* the then Prince of that Cnuntry, being ſummoned to our Kings Coronation, refuſed to appear, ſaying, He too well remembers the end of his Father *Gryffin*, who came in ſafety to *London*, but never returned thence.

This neglect, *Edward* makes the ground of a quarrel, enters into hoſtility againſt *Llewellin*, forces him to a ſubmiſſion, whereof he ſoon repents, flyes out again, is overcome and ſlain in fight, his head cut off, and that *Merlins* Prophecy might be fulfilled or eluded, which, as he interpreted, had promiſed him the Diadem of *Brute*, it is Crowned with Ivy, and ſet upon the Tower of *London*.

After

After the death of *Llewellin* and his brother *David*, (whose head was shortly sent to accompany the others in the same place) *Edward* contrives the perpetual union of these two, too long divided, Nations. And though he found the Welsh Nobles very cautious how they brought their necks under a Forein yoke, yet doth he accomplish his ends by this neat and Artificial devise.

He conveys secretly into the Castle of *Carnarvon*, his Queen great with Child, whom when he understood to be delivered of a boy, he Assembles the Welsh Nobles, and proposeth to them, whether they would accept of a Prince of his Nomination, that was born in their own Country, could speak nere a word of English, and against whom for Life or Conversation no objection could be made: Whereunto when they had assented, he produces his own little Son *Edward*, to whom the aforesaid qualifications did exactly agree; Hence the custom took its original of investing our Kings eldest Sons in the Principality of *Wales*: but because there may here seem to have been a mixture of force and fraud, we shall indeavour, when order brings us to it, to find out a more unexceptionable Title, whereby our Kings lay claim to that Dominion.

Edward the second (called *Edward* of *Carnarvon* for the cause but even now rehearsed) much degenerated from his Fathers Nobleness, and lost not only *Scotland*, which his Father had well-nigh gained, but ever *England* it self, being deposed by his own Wife *Isabel*, having only this comfort left him, that his Son *Edward* was to succeed in the Throne.

Edward the third of that name, Son of the late deposed and shortly after murdered King, was, when he came to years of Discretion, Gods Instrument to revenge

venge his Fathers death, even upon his own Mother the Queen and her Minion *Mortymer*, who was the Author and Procurer of the same.

But the chiefest passage of this Princes Reign, and that of neareſt Alliance to our Subject in hand, which is to declare the Titles our Kings have to the Kingdoms they possesse or challenge, was his claiming and almost obteining the Crown of *France*. The occasion and State of the difference was briefly thus.

Phillip de Valois the then King of *France*, had with somewhat too much rigour demanded, and with too much Imperiousnesse received the Homage of our *Edward* for some pieces which he held in that Kingdom. But *Edwards* high Stomach could not digest the indignity, as he conceived of this humiliation, considering but somewhat of the lateſt, that he had a better right not to fragments only, but to the whole, than the person to whom he had so lowly abased himself: For *Edward* was the Son of *Isabell*, Daughter of *Philip le bell* or the fair, formerly King of *France*, whereas *Philip*, the present injoyer, was Son to *Charls* of *Valois* but younger Brother to the foresaid *le bell*, only there is one frivolous impediment in *Edwards* way, to wit, the French Law Salique, which debars Females & their Descendents from the Crown: but this entail *Edward* is resolved to cut off with a good Sword; And to this purpose he enters *France* with a strong Army, and gave the French two such famous overthrows at *Cressy* and *Poictiers*, that they put that State into a dangerous Consumption, which without all doubt would have turned to an Hectick Feavour, had the War been prosecuted with the same heat wherewithall it was begun.

A great allay to these prosperous proceedings, was the untimely death of *Edwards* eldest Son (*Edward*) Prince of *Wales*, but better known by the name of the

black

Black Prince, to whose prowesse the former Atchievments in *France* were chiefly owing, who having made an inroad into *Spain* to reinthrone their K. *Peter*, brought thence Victory and a mortal Disease, which quickly made an end of him, leaving behind him a young Son, *Richard* of *Bourdeux*, to whom *Edward* the Grand-Father, yet living, confirmed the succession by Parliament, lest his aspiring Son *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Richards* Uncle, should, as one observs, have supplanted him, as King *John* did his Nephew *Arthur* in the like case.

But what *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster* failed in, his Son *Henry* of *Bullingbrook* Duke of *Hereford* effected: By deposing his Cosen German *Richard* the second, who is rather noted to be an unfortunate than vitious, a seduced than of himself Tyrannical Prince.

It will be no deviation from the matter, but rather requisite in regard of the light it yields to the clearer and more distinct knowledge of the following confusions, to speak somewhat more particularly of the manner of this *Henryes* compassing the Crown, the claim he laid to it, and the course he took to settle the succession in his own house, this being the Fountain from which flowed the most bloody and most tedious Civil Wars that ever *England* endured, this being the great ball of contention between the White Rose and the Red, between the Yorkish and Lancastrian Family.

Henry the fourth of that name among the English Kings, was, as hath been noted before, the Son of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth Son of King *Edward* the third; His Father was suspected, but he is detected, of higher thoughts than it became a Subject (he being then but Duke of *Hereford*) to entertain.

For justification of himself, *Hereford* appeals to his Sword, and offers combat to *Thomas Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk* his Accuser, who couragiously accepts

thereof: But as they were about to joyn iſſue, King *Richard* interpoſes and baniſhed them both, out of the Realm, *Norfolk* for ever, *Hereford* for ten years; four of which the King ſtruck off as of ſpecial favour, when he came to take his ſolemne leave of him. But *Hereford* himſelf doth much more abbreviate the time, and doth long anticipates even the laſt indulged date of his return: For he re-lands the very ſame day twelvemonth he departed, and found many Abettors of his quarrel (which at firſt he only pretends to be the recovery of his Dukedom) eſpecially the Earl of *Northumberland*, whom King *Richard* at his late going into *Ireland*, where now he is, becauſe the Earl demurred to accompany him in the Voyage, had cauſed to be proclaimed Traytor, and ſo made him that, which otherwiſe perhaps he would not have been. But *Henries* Power more and more increaſing, and *Richards* dayly decreaſing, till at length it languiſhed into nothing, *Henry* diſcovers, that it was ſomwhat more than a bare Dukedom that he aimed at: A Parliament is called, in which King *Richard* as is pretended, not only voluntarily ſurrenders, but is alſo violently degraded, and *Henry*, both by his and the peoples appointment, inſtalled in his Room, who upon the day of his Coronation, cauſed it to be proclaimed, that he claimed the Crown of *England*, Firſt, by right of Conqueſt; Secondly, becauſe King *Richard* had reſigned his Eſtate, and deſigned him his Succeſſor; Laſtly, becauſe he was of the Blood Royal, and next Heir Male to King *Richard*. Heir Male, rather *Hæres Malus*, ſayes *Edmond Mortimer* Earl of *March* to ſome of his Familiars, as knowing the lawful right to be inherent in himſelf, though for the preſent it muſt give place to a ſtronger poſſeſſor. For this *Edmond* was the Son of *Roger*, the Son of *Edmond*

Earl

Earl of *March*, by *Philip* Daughter of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, who was elder Brother to *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, King *Henryes* Father. Hereof *Henry* is very apprehensive, and having dispatched *Richard* to Heaven before his time, wished *Mortimer* there also, and in order to his hastening thither, refused to procure his liberty and enlargement, but suffered him to continue in a loathsome Dungeon, though he had been taken Prisoner in defence of his Country against *Owen ap Glendower*, the famous Revolter of *Wales*, who therefore the more hardly used him, that thereby his Kinsman King *Henry* might be moved to redeem him, but therefore King *Henry* would not redeem him, because he well hoped by this hard usage to be rid of him, who was like to prove the greatest prejudice to his crazy and counterfeit Title. For it was obvious to all, however for fear dissembled by most, that the issue of *Lionel* Elder Son of King *Edward* the third, ought to have preceded *John* of *Gaunts* the younger Son of the foresaid *Edward*; And hence it was, that *Henry* doth not solely rely upon his Fathers right, which he knew to be infirm, as long as any of *Lionels* off-spring remained, but joyns to it that of his Mother *Blanch*, Daughter and Heir to *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, Son of *Edmond*, nick-named *Crook-back*, eldest Son, as was alleged, of King *Henry* the third, but by reason of his deformity put by the succession, which was for that cause conferred upon King *Edward* the first, though but the younger Brother; But the truth is, in this pedigree there is an Error in the very Foundation, for though our *Henry* were so descended as is specified, from *Edmond*, yet the said *Edmond* was neither eldest Son to *Henry* the third, nor yet a deformed person, but a proper Gentleman, and a great Commander, therefore entitled *Crook-back*, or rather

Crouch-back, because he had took upon him the Crosse, and according to the Custom of those days warred in the Holyland.

Thus appears the invalidity of *Henryes* claim, whether from the Father, as unsound, or the Mother, as suspitious, and deceitful, or from King *Richard* receding, as extorted by force in restraint, and so of no force, or of consent of the many, there being no Custom in the English Nation for popular elections, or by Conquest, which in a Subject against his Soveraign is Insurrection, and Victory high Treason, as was well observed by the Bishop of *Carlile* in his speech in that very Parliament, where this business was agitated and transacted.

Nay further, there is a tradition, that *John* of *Gaunt* (Father of this *Henry*) was not at all the Son of King *Edward*, but that the Queen being deliver'd of a female child, knowing how unacceptable it would be to her Husband, exchanged it for a boy with a Dutch woman, who had been brought to bed about the same hour: This the Queen at her death confessed to *William* of *Wickman* Bishop of *Winchester*, who acquainted none with it but *John* of *Gaunt* himself, and that when he perceived *John* to affect the Crown, in which case the Mother had left the Bishop free: But this being but a report, and grounded on uncertainties, would have been no bar to *Henry's* title, had it been clear in all other respects.

Henry, as he had injuriously obtained a Kingdom, so doth he laboriously preserve the same; for the manifold conspiracies against him testifie that quiet is not a Concomitant of usurped greatnesse; and was in a manner bereaved of his Crown, before he was of his life: For he being seized upon by a deep fit of the Apoplexy, his Son *Henry* seized upon the Crown, where-

of,

of, when the Father reviving demanded the reason, his answer was, That in his and all mens judgement there present, he was dead, and then says he, I being next Heir apparent to the same, took it as my indubitat right; Well said the King, and sighed, Son, what right I had to it, God knoweth; but saith the Prince, If you dye King, I doubt not to hold it, as you have done, against all opposers.

Which expression this incomparable King *Henry* the fifth did make good even to supererogation: for abandoning his youthfull extravagancies, whereof he is severely taxed, he embraces more solid courses, and to vent any discontented humours at home, which by standing still might corrupt, and gather putrefaction, he meditates a war with *France*, and awakens the English title to it, which had lyen dormant ever since his great Grand-Fathers days.

But whilst he is in preparation for this great affair, he either makes or discovers a plot against his life, by *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, who had married *Anne* Sister and Heir of *Edmond Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, before remembred, who was the true heir of the Crown, and was the true cause of Earl *Richards* execution: for it cannot be imagined that money alone would induce so noble a person to so foul an undertaking. And the event shews that there was somwhat more than Bribery in this attempt, when we shall find the Son of this late executed Earl, dispossessing his Son, who was the Author of his Fathers Tragedy.

Henry having thus eased himself of a great Pretender, proceeds to his intended design on *France*, where he so prosperously speeds, that he is constituted Regent, & declared Heir apparent of the doting French King, whose Daughter *Katherine* he marries, & by her hath a Son named *Henry*, of whom the King is said to have thus pro-

phesyed; I *Henry* born at *Monmouth*, shall small time reign and much get, and *Henry* born at *Windsor* shall long reign and lose all.

And so indeed it came to passe through the secret operation of all-disposing Providence, which is seldome propitious to the owners (how good in themselves soever they be) of ill-gained inheritances beyond the third succession. And hereof our present *Henry* the sixth is a great example, who was the meekest and most religious of all our Kings that had been before, and yet for no other transgression that we know of, than the original Sin of his Grand-Father, *Henry* the fourth, medling with the forbidden fruit of a Crown his ere it was ripe for him, is he chased out of the terrestial Paradise of all his Kingdoms, and sent to be a partaker of a Celestial one, somwhat more early than the due course of nature had designed him for it.

For that covert fire which had a long time burned in the breasts of many, to see the Lancastrian race enioy anothers right, doth now break forth into open combustion, of which *Richard* Duke of *York* is the prime incendiary, the Son of *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, who was beheaded in King *Henry* the fifths reign, for supposed Treason, the Son of *Edmond* Duke of *York*, the fifth Son of King *Edward* the third.

But Duke *Richard* waves all pretensions by the Fathers side, as not being ignorant, that *John* of *Gaunt* (from whom our present *Henry* is directly descended) was elder brother to his Grandsire *Edmond*, and therefore in Parliament only produceth his title by the Mother, as being the Son and Heir of *Anne*, Sister and Heir of *Edmond*, Son and Heir of *Roger Mortymer* Earl of *March*, Son and Heir of *Philippa*, the sole Daughter and Heir of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, the third Son of

Edward

Edward the third, and elder Brother of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, Father of the Usurper *Henry* the fourth, Grand-Father of *Henry* the fifth, who was Father to him, who now (says *Richard*) untruly stileth himself King *Henry* the sixth.

Besides his holding forth his claim to the Crown in this demonstrative, and undeniable manner (which yet the judicious could only penetrate) the Duke addeth many Rhetorical aggravations, which were more suitable, and intelligible to vulgar ears; As that the King was simple, and of weak capacity; that he was Governed by the Queen a stranger, and Woman of an unsufferable ambition; that the Privy Counsellors were naught and corrupt, through whose faithlessenesse and inabilities, *France* was lost, and *England* disquieted, and that greater judgements were to be expected, if the true Heir were any longer debarred from his lawful right.

The Duke by these plausible arguments had so engaged the multitude unto him, that he is able to dispute his Title in the Field with the King, whom he takes Prisoner, and calling in his name a Parliament, it is there concluded, that King *Henry* during his life, should retain the name and Honour of a King; that the Duke of *York* should be Proclaimed Heir apparent to the Crown, and Protector of the Kings Person and Dominions; that if at any time King *Henries* Friends, Allies, or Favorites, in his behalf should attempt the disannulling of this Act, that then the Duke should have present possession of the Crowu.

But this was more than what his destiny had allotted for him, for he was shortly after slain at the Battail of *Wakefield* by Queen *Margaret*, who was of a more Masculine Spirit, than to acquiesce in the forementioned dishonorable Conditions; and because it

was

was a Crown that the Duke of *York* chiefly affected; She cauſed his Head to be cut off, ſet upon a Pole, and Crowned with Paper: but the death and diſgrace of the Father, *Edward* Earl of *March*, his Eldeſt Son doth ſpeedily revenge to the utter ruine of the Lancaſtrian party.

Nor will this *Edward*, as did his Father, await anothers leaſure, and prove expectant of a Crown in reverſion, but immediately aſſumes it by the actual depoſing of King *Henry*, whom he takes Priſoner, and commits to ſafe cuſtody in the Tower of *London*.

But there was an accident which had well-nigh nipped the white Roſe in the bud, and reſtored the red Roſe to its priſtine vigour.

Edward the fourth, late Earl of *March*, now King of *England*, ſends his great General the Earl of *Warwick* to treat a Match between him, and the Lady *Bona* Siſter to the Queen of *France*. But our youthful King in the mean time conſulting only his own affections, takes to Wife, the fair Lady *Gray*, Widdow of Sir *John Gray* of *Groby*; which ſo incenſes *Warwick*, that he Rebels againſt his Maſter, beats him not only out of the Field, but alſo out of the Kingdom, delivers King *Henry* from his Priſon, and reſeats him in his Throne; but all this is but as Lightning before Death; *Edward* returns from beyond Seas, fights with, defeats and kills the Earl of *Warwick*, routs alſo Queen *Margaret* newly landed, and the relicts of her Lancaſtrian Aſſociates, takes her and her Son *Edward* Priſoners, which laſt is ſtabbed by *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, King *Edwards* Brother, and not long it is, but the Father *Henry* is diſpatched by the ſame hand in the Tower of *London*, whither he was remanded by King *Edward* after this fortunate and victorious ſucceſſe.

The

The cruelty of *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, whose nature was more crooked than his body, did not terminate in the blood of his Enemies, but begins to practise on his Friends and neareſt Relations: For perceiving that King *Edward* by reaſon of his incontinency, whereunto no Engliſh Prince was ever more ſubject, was not long liv'd, he ſecretly plots the attaining of the Crown for himſelf; And for the more expedite compaſſing this ambitious deſign, he firſt incenſes King *Edward* againſt their common Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, not only exaggerating the hainouſneſſe of his former diſobedience (which had been pardoned) but inſinuating a blind Prophecy, that one whoſe name began with the letter *G.* ſhould prove fatal to *Edwards* poſterity.

Hereupon the Duke of *Clarence* is committed to the *Tower*, and there, by *Richard* drowned in a Butt of *Malmſey*, however it was given out that he dyed of a diſcontented paſſion.

But the Ominous *G.* which the King ſo much dreaded, was found in the ſequele to appertain to *Glocester* himſelf, who was the Contriver of this miſchief, and Butcher of *Edwards* innocent Sons, of whom, after the Kings deceaſe, he was made Protector.

The young Prince (*Edward* the fifth) was at *Ludlow*, when his Father, *Edward* the fourth dyed, from whence his Mother was over deſirous to have him forthwith conveyed to *London*.

But his Unkle the Duke of *Glocester* meets him by the way at *Stony-Stratford*, and having ſecured all his faithful Attendants and Kindred by the Mothersſide, takes into cuſtody the perſon of the young King, which was the game that this mighty hunter did mainly intend.

Yet was there one obſtacle to his aſpiring ends ſtill

behind, to wit, *Richard* Duke of *York* the Kings Brother, in Sanctuary with his Mother at *Westminster*, whom to allure thence (for to do it by Violence, was accounted Religion in those days) he imploys the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* to perswade the Mother, and in case she proves obstinate, to interpose his Authority, to part with her Son, under colour, that he might be a companion, and great lenitive of the Melancholy disposition of his disconsolate Brother.

Gloceſter having thus compassed the Wardship of both his Nephews, makes shew as if he would proceed to the Coronation of the Elder, but whilst the Lords of the Councel are debating of the time and manner of it, he arrests, and on a sudden makes shorter by the Head the Lord Chamberlain *Hastings*, whom though he had used as a forward Coadjuter in depressing of the Queens Relations, yet knew him to be altogether averse from yielding any Countenance to the disinheriting of his Masters King *Edwards* Children.

Hastings thus removed, the Duke of *Buckingham* (who had received several disgusts from his Brother-in-law *Edward* the fourth) is pitched upon as the fittest agent to carry on this Deviliſh attempt; who having prepared the Mayor and Citizens of *London*, comes in their name, pretending Bastardy, and insufficiency of *Edwards* race, to make a tender of the Crown to Protector *Richard*, and in case of refusal, with threats to elect some other worthy and deserving Person. *Richard* in seeming amazedness makes strange at first of this by himself-devised proposal, but after some importunity, grants his, forsooth, unwilling consent, not without a dissembled regret of his Nephews condition, whose murder in the *Tower* doth immediately ensue.

Bucking-

Buckingham (ſuppoſed not privy to the making away of the harmleſſe Princes) upon this and other diſtaſts, retires from Court to his Caſtle of *Brecknock*, where, with his priſoner *Morton* Biſhop of *Ely*, he contrives the Match between *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, and *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Edward* the fourth, which proves *Richards* downfall, and the union of the Yorkiſh and Lancaſtrian line.

Henry Earl of *Richmond*, was the Son of *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Duke of *Somerſet*, Son of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, by *Katherine Swineford*, relict of Sir *Otes Swineford*; and though this *John*, and other Children, were born before eſpouſals, yet was the iſſue made legitimate by Act of Parliament, and confirmed by a Bull from *Rome*.

Of this *Henry* there goes a tradition for current, that in the heat of the Civil Wars between the Houſe of *York* and *Lancaſter*, *Henry* the ſixth having eſpied him in the preſence, laid his hand upon his head, and in a Prophetick manner ſaid, Behold this youth, who is to enjoy that for which we now contend.

Which his Mother obſerving, and treaſuring up in her heart, ſent him into *Britany* in *France*, as into a ſafe Harbour, to be there educated and preſerved till the fury of the tempeſt were over, which then did ſo terribly rage throughout the Land.

Richard the third earneſtly Solicites the Duke of *Britany* to deliver up *Richmonds* perſon to him, which was well-nigh effected, by the treachery of *Peter Landoys*, the Dukes eſpecial Favourite; But *Richmond* having timely notice of this Clandeſtine negotiation, flyes to the French Kings Court, (for at that time the Dukedom of *Britany* was a diſtinct Principality) from whence having ſworn to conſummate the projected marriage with the Lady *Elizabeth*, he haſtens to re-

deem poor *England* from the jaws of an uſurping Tyrant.

Richmond Lands at *Milford Haven* in *Pembrokeſhire*, where he was heartily welcomed, and readily aſſiſted by the Welſh, from whoſe Princes he was deſcened, as being the Son of *Edmond* of *Haddam*, the Son of *Owen Ap Teudor*, who could in a direct line derive his pedigree from the Noble Race of *Cadwallader*, laſt King of the Britains on this ſide *Severne*, as hath been before touched; though a modern Writer, more for the jeſt ſake, than out of reality, ſayes he was a Gentleman of no extraordinary lineage, but lineaments, which he makes to be the motive that induced *Katherine* of *France*, *Dowager* of *England*, after the death of *Henry* the fifth, to take him for her ſecond Husband.

Richmond having much increaſed his Army among his Country-men, marches forward as far as *Boſworth* in *Leiceſterſhire*, where King *Richard* meets him, and there the great controverſy is finally decided in Battail; *Richard* is ſlain, and *Richmond* by a kind of military election ſaluted, and in a manner Crowned King in the Field.

Henry the ſeventh (for ſo muſt we now call him, that was but lately Earl of *Richmond*,) ſenſible that the tumultuary approbation of Souldiers did of it ſelf give him neither juſt or durable poſſeſſion, knowing likewiſe the weakneſſe of the *Lancaſtrian* plea in oppoſition to that of *York*, maries, according to his ſolemn preingagement, *Elizabeth* eldeſt Daughter of *Edward* the fourth, which brought ſecurity to his eſtate, and happineſſe to the Kingdom, the two Roſes, whoſe diviſions had put the Engliſh to much expence of blood, being thereby concorporated, and for ever after linked in a moſt firm and indiſſolvable knot.

But as in a body, that hath been troubled with a Cronique Diſeaſe, though recovered, yet are there ſtill ſome peccant humours to be purged out: ſo, notwithſtanding this Union and Reconciliation, there remains dregs of diſcontents, whereof the Queen Mother was the ſuppoſed Parent, and *Margaret* Dutcheſs of *Burgundy* the known Nurſe; the firſt, becauſe ſhe thought her Daughter not ſufficiently reſpected (for King *Henry* is not accuſed to have been over uxorious or indulgent to his wife) the other, being Siſter of *Edward* the fourth, bore an endleſſe hatred to any of the Lancaſtrian Race.

The firſt Spirit they raiſed to diſturb King *Henryes* quiet, was one *Lambert Symnell*, a ſtripling, but ſo inſtructed by *Simon* a Prieſt, who had higher directors, that he could well perſonate the young Earl of *Warwick* (Son of *George* Duke of *Clarence*) whom the credulous Iriſh greedily entertain and acknowledge for their King: And when *Henry* to detect the forgery, had publickly ſhown in *London* the very Earl of *Warwick* whom he kept his Priſoner, they retort the fiction upon himſelf, and give out he had ſuborned a counterfeit on purpoſe to delude the ſimple multitude.

But this Pageantry quickly vaniſhed, the Conſpirators are diſperſed, and *Lambert* taken, who had the honour to be firſt made a Turn-ſpit in the Kings Kitchen, but was afterwards preferred to be one of the Kings Falconers.

This was but the Prologue as it were to a more deep contrived Comi-Tragædy that was to follow, whereof the reſtleſſe Dutcheſſe of *Burgundy* was the Inventer, and one *Perkin Werbeke* the principal Actor. But the Name and Scene is ſomewhat altered: His Cue aſſigned him, is to play the part of *Richard* Duke of *York*,

ſecond ſon of *Edward* the fourth, who is feigned to have miraculouſly eſcaped the hands of his bloody Unckle.

Perkin was ſo good a proficient, and had learned, and could repeat his leſſon ſo exactly, that not the ſilly Iriſh alone, but the French, and Scotiſh Kings, with many of the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, were, or would be deceived.

Nay, Sir *William Stanly* himſelf, Lord Chamberlain, the Kings eſpecial favorite, is ſo far trepanned, as to utter this improvident Speech (which was conſtrued high Treaſon) that if he certainly knew that the young man was the undoubted Son and Heir of King *Edward* the fourth, he would never fight, or bear Arms againſt him; for which he became headleſſe, though he had been thechief help and ſetter of the Crown upon King *Henryes* head.

Perkin at length is taken, and committed to the Tower, where ſoliciting the Earl of *Warwick* to make an eſcape, he haſtens both his own merited, and that poor Earls undeſerved execution.

Henry having thus compoſed his affairs at home, ſeeks honourable matches for his children abroad; and marries his eldeſt Daughter *Margaret* to the Scotiſh King, providently foreſeeing, that in caſe his iſſue Male failed, this conjunction might be a means to aſſociate the ſeparated Kingdoms, (as his own had the Roſes) and ſo remedy the inconveniences of two diſtinct eſtates in one ſingle Iſland.

Arthur his eldeſt Son, Prince of *Wales*, was eſpouſed to *Katherine* Infanta of *Spain*, but he dying before conſummation, we mean as to conjugal duty, his brother *Henry* by diſpenſation from the Pope, takes her to wife, who on the wedding day was attired

all

all in white; in token that she was a pure and spotlesse Virgin.

It is conceived that the young Prince (who henceforward is to be styled *Henry* the eighth) had never any great fancy to the Lady, as somwhat his Superiour in years, but did rather comply with his Fathers will, than his own inclinations: However for a long time he lived with her in an outward loving and seeming respectful manner.

But at length satiated with her company, whom from the beginning he had not truly affected, he meditates a divorce, and hopes by money and Cardinal *Woolseys* interest in the Court of *Rome*, with speed to effect the same. *Woolsey*, (who by his obsequiousnesse to the Kings pleasure in all things, had from a mean condition mounted to the highest degree of favour and power that a Subject is capable of) is reported to be the first that injected the scruple into the Kings head, touching the unlawfullnesse of his marriage with his Brothers Wife, which once in, could not in haste be put out again. But in the prosecution the King and *Woolsey* had different ends: *Woolsey* to revenge himself of *Charles* the fifth, Emperour of *Germany*, and Nephew to *Katherine*, who had been a back-Friend to *Woolsey* in his attempted advancement to the Popedom, and by proposing a match to the King out of *France*, he thought to ingratiate with that Crown; which might be more auspitious in promoting his towring designs. But the King had another, though not so deep a reach, which more concerned his own private satisfaction, than policy or reason of State.

For he desired to be unyoked from his old Queen, that he might make a new one of one of her maids of honour, *Anne* of *Bolen*, with whom he was desperately in love: which the Cardinal smelling out, proves

proves cold in the buſineſſe, delays to exerciſe his legantine power, inſtigates the Pope to recall the cauſe to himſelf, and proceeds ſlowly therein; all which is performed accordingly, but it concludes with the ruine of *Woolſey's* and the Popes Authority. For impatient of theſe procraſtinations, *Henry* diſcards the one, and renounces the other, rejects *Katherine*, marries *Anne*, grows weary of her, impeaches her of inceſt with her own Brother, cuts off her head, in whoſe room the very next day ſucceeds *Jane Seymour*, who dies in Child-birth; And ſo he continues ſhifting and putting away, or to death, his Wives, as well as other Subjects, till his own appointed time came, a little before which it is recorded that in great *Agony* he ſhould ſay unto Arch-Biſhop *Cranmer*, Is there any mercy for him, who never ſpared man in his wrath, nor woman in his luſt?

In his life he little regarded, but rather endeavoured to defeat by Parliament, the titles of his Daughters, *Mary* by *Katherine* of *Spain*, and *Elizabeth* by *Anne* of *Bolen*, with both whoſe Mothers he had been grievouſly diſpleaſed, and ſeemed more inclinable to the off-ſpring of his youngeſt Siſter *Mary*, (Dowager of *France*) by *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, but at his death, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, he conſtituted his Son *Edward* by *Jane Seymour*, his next immediate heir, and then in caſe they dyed iſſuleſſe, the Lady *Mary* and the Lady *Elizabeth* to ſucceed in their order.

Henry the eighth being dead, *Edward* the *6th.* of that name, his Son, is at nine years of age proclaimed King, and *Edward* Duke of *Sommerſet* by the Mothers ſide ordained his Protector, whoſe candid nature expoſed him to the cunning wiles of *Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*, which at laſt brought *Sommerſet*, his Brother *Thomas* Marqueſſe of *Hertford* Admiral of *England*, and

Edw: 6.
Sonne to Henry 8

and even the King himself to their untimely ends.

The Fox (*Northumberland*) observing the difference between the Protector and the Admiral, begun by the womanish emulation of their Wives, doth underhand so foment it, that the Admiral is brought to the block, and the Protector not long after follows; which renders the Pupill King, more obnoxious to *Northumberlands* ambitious practices, now that his two faithfull Uncles, who should have supported him, are removed out of the way.

Northumberland taking advantage of the Kings weakness of mind and body, (whereunto he is shrewdly suspected to have contributed) advises him to make a Will, wherein the King declaring that he was past his minority, (though not above sixteen years of age) and that it appertained to him to dispose of the Kingdome as he pleased, doth disinherit his Sisters *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, as Persons of whose legitimation there was a question as likewise the issue of his eldest Aunt Sister *Margaret* married to the Scotish King, as foreiners and aliens, bequeathing the Crown to his Cousen *Jane* Grand-daughter to the Dutchesse of *Suffolk*, the youngest Sister of his Father King *Henry* the eighth.

Guilford (Duke *Dudleys* Son) was husband to this Lady *Jane*, who upon the death of *Edward* was proclaimed Queen, but *Mary* the eldest Daughter of King *Henry*, by the assistance of the *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* Gentry, recovered that which both by birth and her Fathers appointment, was her undoubted though for a small time detained right.

Notwithstanding *Mary* by the Protestants aid attained the Crown, yet her Education in the contrary profession, and the memory that for her Mothers sake it suffered its first detriment, obliged her to recall the Catholick Religion that had been banished in her Predecessors

deceſſors days, keeping, as one wittily obſerves, the Kingdom by *Pater noſter*, which ſhe had gained by *Our Father which art in Heaven.*

Her zeal and over-ardent deſire to extinguiſh that which ſhe thought Hereſy, kindled many fires in this land, for which ſhe hears ill among the vulgar to this day, and bears the brand of tyranny, though of her ſelf ſhe was of a mild and merciful diſpoſition.

Among other paſſages, her ſeverity to her Siſter *Elizabeth* is much taxed, of whoſe ſincere devotion, though outwardly conformable to the Romiſh Church, the Queen much doubted, and fearing a relapſe of things after her own death, could have been content that her Siſter *Elizabeth*, though the youngeſt, had had the Precedency therein; But *Philip* King of *Spain*, Queen *Maryes* husband, had other thoughts of and intentions towards *Elizabeth*, whom he preſerved from her Siſters violence, and deſigned for his ſecond, we would ſay, third wife, for he was a Widdower, when he married *Mary*, by whom he now begins to deſpair of iſſue, and by reaſon of her Dropſy, perceives ſhe was in no wiſe immortal here.

Queen *Elizabeth* at her firſt entrance makes ſhew as if ſhe would tread in her Siſter *Maryes* ſteps, whereby ſhe ſo charmed the Catholick Clergy and Nobility, that they created her no diſturbance: And ſhe did further ſo temporize with King *Philip*, that he was a great favourer of her admiſſion, hoping ſhortly to be a Copartner with her both in Bed and Kingdom.

But the fancy which *Philip*, though no Babe, had builded in his brain, quickly appears to be but an aerial Caſtle; for *Elizabeth* ſoon undeceives him, and other Romaniſts, who had promiſed themſelves other matters, by declining Marriage, diſowing the Popes Juriſdiction, and reducing Eccleſiaſtical Affairs to the ſame ſtate and condition her Father and Brother had left them in.

The

The averſeneſſe of this Queen to Matrimonial Bondage, as ſhe accounted it, gave occaſion to that great and by her alwayes diſliked diſpute about the Succeſſion: That it belonged of right to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, Daughter of *James*, the fifth Son of *Margaret* eldeſt Daughter to King *Henry* the ſeventh, none could reaſonably deny; but *Mary*, ſay the State Politicians of thoſe times, will prove another *Mary*, and our Religion will be depreſſed, if ſhe be advanced to the Engliſh Throne: Her own Subjects have expelled her upon that account; and ſhall we accept of her for our Princeſſe, whom we have ſo much diſobliged by detaining ſo long a Priſoner?

For this unfortunate Queen, having been educated in *France*, did after the deceaſe of her firſt Husband, the *Dolphin*, return into *Scotland*, of whoſe faſhions, by reaſon of her forein breeding, being ſomewhat ignorant, ſhe could not conſequently but be guilty of ſome miſcarriages, which her Enemies ſo aggravate, that they ſtir up the people to a ſedition, ſeize upon her Perſon, force her to reſign to her Son *James* (by *Henry* Lord *Darly*, Son of the Duke of *Lenox*) not full eighteen Months old, of whom Earl *Murray* (her Baſtard Brother) is made Regent, who was the beginning and continuer of all her troubles.

Mary, late, and by right ſtill, Queen of Scots, after this extorted and therefore invalid reſignation, fearing further attempts againſt her life, eſcapes out of the loathſom Gaol where ſhe was ſecured, and betakes her ſelf into *England* for ſuccour, ſending news to her Cozen Queen *Elizabeth*, imploring not only preſent protection, but alſo ſuch convenient aides, as might reſtore her to her Kingdom, of which ſhe had been forceably deprived by her Mutinous and Rebellious Subjects.

Elizabeth at first gives good words, and sends her large attendance, which were yet but in the quality of an honourable Guard, but afterwards more and more abridges her liberty; at which hard and unworthy usage of a suppliant and Heir apparent of the Crown, some English Lords and Gentlemen conceiving a just disdain, project and propose to her means of deliverance, whereunto she (as all other living creatures are) most greedy of natural freedom, doth readily assent; but these are prevented; and her Actions interpreted as yet tending to the destruction of Queen *Elizabeth*, for which she is tryed by certain delegated Commissioners (who much resembled a late thing called an High Court of Justice) is by them found guilty, and shortly after beheaded at *Fotheringham* Castle in *Northamtonshire*; but the true cause why she suffered, was expressed to her self by the Earl of *Kent*, (one of her Judges,) a little before her reputed Martyrdom; *Madam*, says he, if you live our Religion is in danger, of which words she desired the Auditors to take special notice, that confessedly it was not Treason, but Religion for which she was to dye.

James the *6th.* King of *Scotland*, Son of the late executed *Mary*, now come to years of discretion, expostulates with Queen *Elizabeth* about his Mothers death, but the Queen puts it off upon the precipitation of her Secretary *Davison*, intimating, that if he stirred in the least manner to revenge, it would irrecoverably hazard his hopes of the Succession, of which yet she gives him but a very faint assurance. But in her declining age, some about her, who had been shie before to intermeddle with so ticklish and unpleasing a point, grow more peremptory, and presse her to a positive declaration, to whom her answer was, It is the King of *Scots* due, and let him have it.

Con-

Conform whereunto *James* King of *Scotland*, immediately after her death is proclaimed King of *England*, both which he converts into the name of Great *Britany*; and now is *Cadwalladers* Prophecy, before remembred, exactly compleated, that his Race should recover the sole Dominion of this Island; for King *James*, besides his direct descent from King *Henry* the seventh, brought another, but higher title, if the former had not been sufficient, from *Banco* a Nobleman of *Scotland*, whose Son *Fleance* fled from the tyranny of *Macbeth* the Usurper, into *Wales*, and there married the Prince his Daughter, by whom he had *Walter* the first of the renowned Family of the *Stewards*: but for the particulars of that conjunction, we referre you to the British and and Scotish Historians.

King *James* arose in this our Horizon with much clearnesse, notwithstanding *Rawleighs* mist, and the smoak of the Gun-powder-plot, which were soon dispell'd: but his setting was obscured by a little Cloud which shortly did overspread the whole Land.

He had married his eldest Daughter *Elizabeth* to *Frederick* Prince Palatine of the *Rhene*, who unadvisedly gaping after the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, lost not only it, but his own patrimonial possession.

King *Iames* who had more of *Solomon* than *David* in him, sollicites restitution, rather by Treaty than Arms, and as the most conducing means to his peaceable ends, entertains an overture of a match betwixt his Son *Charles* Prince of *Wales* and the Infanta of *Spayn*, to whose King, the Palatinate was by the Emperour configned over.

But the English Parliament takes exception at this intended Spanish affinity, and as if Religion were at the Stake, declaims against it; Notwithstanding the King sends his Son into *Spain*, who returns thence

without a wife, yet in his paſſage thither, had an accidental ſight of her in *France*, who was by Heaven his deſigned Spouſe.

As ſoon as *Iames* was dead, *Charles* his Son is proclaimed King, who immediately marries *Henrietta Maria* youngeſt Daughter to *Henry* the great King of *France*, of whom, as was juſt now hinted, he had a tranſient view in his voiage to *Spain*, which when this Princeſſe underſtood, ſhe is reported to have ſaid, That he needed not to have gone ſo far for a wife.

But now the ſeed of diſcontent, which had been ſowed in his Fathers time, did begin to bud forth; *Scotland* yields the firſt-fruits, which alſo too much thrives in the Engliſh Plantation. The Scotiſh Nobility enter into Combination againſt Epiſcopacy, and the Service-book, which they allege to be obtruded upon them.

For redreſſe of theſe imaginary grievances, the Scots with ſwords in their hand approach his Majeſty to preſent a Petition, as is given out: A Parliament in *England* is called to compoſe differences, which rather increaſes them, for which it is ſoon diſſolved: The Scots Invaſion continues, but at length a Pacification is made; another Parliament is convened, which working ſo far upon the Kings neceſſities, extorts from him an inſeparable jewel of his Prerograative, to wit, a privilege, not before asked or granted, not to be diſcharged without their own conſent.

In ſtrength of this conceſſion they proceed to other unſeaſonable demands, which together with the tumults of the City, occaſioned the King to retire Northward, and being denyed entrance into *Hull*, (for which Sir *Iohn Hotham* did afterwards receive his reward from thoſe that imployed him) he repairs to

Notting-

Nottingham, where, understanding that an Army was formed under the Earl of *Essex* at *London*, and then on their March to bring him back, as it was given out, to his Parliament, he sets up his Standard Royal; but the appearance not answering expectation, he directs his course towards *Shrewsbury*, where by the confluence of the loyal Welsh, his small forces are so increased, that he is able to confront the Earl of *Essex*, then at *Worcester*, who retreats into *Warwickshire*, and is overtaken at *Edge-hill* by his Majesty, where the first signal battail is sought, in which both sides were great losers, and yet both sides assume the victory to themselves.

The war continues doubtful for three years, but the Battail at *Naseby* in *Northamptonshire* proves fatal to the Kings affairs; for after that succeeds little else, but the ruine of his party in all places, and surrender of most of his Garrisons, till he was necessitated in disguise to leave *Oxford*, his prime, and well-nigh alone remaining hold, then in a manner beleaguered, and betake himself for Protection to the Scotish Army.

The Scots, though they had received all possible satisfaction as to their own concernments, yet could not refrain from intermeddling in the English distempers, and were at that time besieging *Newark* upon *Trent*.

They at first received the King with all seeming promises of security as to his Person, but having carried him with them to *Newcastle*, do there barter him with the English for 200000 *l.* a price, which, as the French Embassador observed, did far exceed that which *Judas* received for betraying of our Saviour.

From *Newcastle* his bought and sold Majesty is conveyed, by Commissioners deputed for that purpose from the Parliament of *England*, to his house at *Holdenby* in

Nor-

Northamtonshire (perhaps that he might be within prospect of that uncomfortable place *Naseby*, where was given him his irreparable overthrow) there to reside during the pleasure of the two Houses: But not long it was ere *Cromwel* (whose pulse at that time says a then pen-man, began to beat a Lordly pace) by his instrument *Joyce* surprizes him in his bed, and when *Joyce* told *Cromwel* that he had the King in his Custody, then, quoth *Cromwel*, I have the Parliament in my pocket.

Cromwels end in seizing on the Kings person, was not only for countenance of his Independent proceedings against the opposite Presbyterian faction; but after their depression the better to be enabled to destroy the King himself for his own advancement.

For having once entrapped this Royal Lyon, he doth dayly more and more entangle him within his toyles, and never thinks him fast enough, till he had got him in his pit-fall of the *Isle of Wight*: whether he had allured the good King, who thought others as free from guile, as he knew himself to be, by setting before him the danger he was in, while he remained at *Hampton* Court, how he lay open and exposed to the wicked machinations of the Agitators of the Army, who intended to Act that, which he poor Soul did even tremble to utter.

But what the King hopes to find a temporary Sanctuary, proves to him a constant prison, from whence he is not to be delivered but in order to his Tryal and Execution, the Barbarity of which fact, as we cannot, so neither need

need we aggravate, the whole world both then, and ſtill deteſting the Authors and Actors of that abominable Tragedy.

Charles the firſt being thus execrably murthered, his eldeſt Son *Charles* the ſecond ought to have ſucceeded; but the wicked Regicides not only diſavowed his Title, but proceeded to aboliſh even Monarchical Government it ſelf, introducing in its place a Free-State, or Commonwealth (empty notions to delude the Vulgar,) and leaving no courſe uneſſayed to debar the Right Heir, whom God, Nature, and the Law of the Land had deſigned to; yea, and the Peoples wiſhes (notwithſtanding the fore-mentioned popular pretences) had already ſeated in his Fathers Throne.

And as they are careful to ſecure themſelves at home, ſo are they no leſs active to defeat His Majeſties preparations abroad: *Cromwel* is ſent into *Ireland*, who but too ſoon brings under that almoſt happily recovered Kingdom.

From thence he is recalled to invade *Scotland*, where an Agreement (ſuch an one as it was) had been made with His Majeſty: Thither *Cromwel* comes, ere it was ſufficiently provided to entertain ſo troubleſome and unexpected a Gueſt.

This, with ſome inteſtine feuds among the *Scots* themſelves, yielded *Cromwel* a cheap Victory at *Dunbar*, and was the cauſe of the over-haſty rendition of the impregnable Caſtle of *Edenburgh*, (not without ſuſpition of Treachery in the Governor, thereby facilitating *Cromwels* paſſage into *Fife*, which neceſſitated His Majeſty, before His Affairs were fully ſetled there, to a diſadvantageous

March into *England*, where coming as far as *Worceſter*, he was ſo ſurrounded, that a Battel was impoſed upon him upon moſt unequall terms, there being no proportion between the multitude of the Rebels, and paucity of the Royall Army.

Notwithſtanding the loſs of the Day, numerouſneſs of the Purſuers, eagerneſs in the purſuit, large promiſed Reward to the Taker or Diſcoverer, great threatned puniſhment to the Harbourer, or Concealer, His Majeſty moſt miraculouſly eſcapes, which opened a Door of Hope to his Friends, that he was not in vain thus wonderfully preſerved, but that there was ſome greater future Good intended to Him and theſe Nations than the preſent face of things did ſeem to promiſe or portend.

For, though His Majeſty's Perſon, by His ſafe getting beyond Sea, was ſomewhat more ſecure, yet was there but ſmall viſible appearance of ſtrength, either forreign or domeſtick, whereby He might be ſuddenly enabled to re-gain His loſt Kingdoms; nay, thoſe very ſlender preſumptions which remained of better times, did dayly more and more leſſen and decreaſe, till Divine Providence (which is never wanting to afflicted innocency in its greateſt extremity, but alwaies maketh choice of ſuch ſeaſons to manifeſt its power and goodneſs in) was pleaſed to interpoſe, when all other means had failed, and were vaniſhed into nothing, and bring that to paſs by an unthought of Inſtrument, which humane conſiderations had rendred improbable, if not impoſſible to be effected.

It would be ſuperfluous to dwell long upon particulars, which are ſo freſh in all mens memories, and the only Theme of all Tongues and Pens; how cold a Reception after this great Deliverance His Majeſty met withal in the Court of *France*, how unworthily he was diſmiſſed thence; how not invited into the Spaniſh Territories, till the breach with *Cromwel* was unavoidable, and there rather afforded ſuccour to them, than procured any from them; how His Well-wiſhers were totally ſubdued in *Scotland*, and conſtantly upon every riſing betrayed and ſuppreſſed in *England*: All which misfortunes, with many others, being laid together, to believe that His Majeſty ſhould ſo ſoon, and ſo eaſily obtain the quiet poſſeſſion of His Dominions, required a greater portion of Faith, than the World at that time for the Majority was ſtocked withall.

But among all the Wounds given to the Royal Cauſe, none pierced deeper than that it received in Cheſhire, which though it might ſeeme but as a ſlight ſcar in regard of the ſmall quantity of blood that was then drawn, yet by reaſon of that far greater effuſion that was feared would enſue, it was concluded little leſſe than mortall, for it is not to be doubted that yet thoſe mercileſſe Empiricks (who had once more undertaken the Cure of the Body Politick) had continued in any longer practice they would have ſo exhauſted the vitall ſpirits (we meane the Nobility and Gentry of the Land, who were for the moſt part engaged in the deſigne, though not in the particular Action) that it ſhould have pined away in a moſt deſperate Conſumption, and

never have been able to have held up either head or hand again.

Matters being thus in a manner grown helpleſs, and moſt men heartleſs, it is high time for God himſelfe to appear in the Buſh; which he doth, but not in ſuch a fire as he appeared in unto *Moſes* in the Wilderneſs, which conſumed not the Buſh, but in ſuch a fire as in *Jothams* Parable, went out of the Bramble and devoured the Cedars of Lebanon; that is, God ſent a ſpirit of diviſion between *Lambert* and the rump-Parliament (for by that contembtible appellation was it commonly called;) ſo that they are now no leſs earneſt to deſtroy, than they were lately zealous to build up each others fallen and decayed Intereſt.

For *Cromwel* had long ago caſhiered that infamous Conventicle, and though *Lambert* for a long while after remained an eſpeciall Creature and favorite, yet perceiving, that that office of Protectorſhip, which he, out of hopes to have been old *Nol's* ſecond, had in its primitive inſtitution been contrived elective, was converted to hereditary, he became diſcontented thereat, and was diſcharged of all Civil and Military Imployment: But *Oliver* being laid in the duſt, & his ſon *Richard*, like a Puppet, ſet up in his room, *Lambert* ful of indignation and ambition awaited but his firſt opportunity, to pul downe this painted and Counterfeit Idol, which opportunity ſoon offered it ſelf in a Parliament of *Richards* calling, where, the Elections having been ſomewhat freer than formerly, much more of the old Engliſh courage was to be diſcovered, than in any of *Olivers Juntos*, that is, they would not ſuffer themſelves to be over-ruled

by

by the dictates of an Imperious Army, whereat the Great Officers took much offence, first Remonstrating against, and then compelling *Richard* to dismiss that comparatively honourable Assembly.

But *Richard's* own Obsequies (as to his mock-dignity) immediately attended this their funeral Pile; and the Relicts of the long (and long forgotten) Parliament were conjured out of the Grave, whither *Oliver* had sent them packing, to be as it were his Administrators, whom all thought so surely dead, and safely buried, that there had been no danger of this no lesunlooked for, than unwelcome Resurrection.

This Skeleton, or Carcase of a rotten Parliament, did so stink in the nostrils of all people, that there was a general inclination to be rid of it, but the good intentions for that purpose were in most Counties blasted before they were ripe for execution, onely in *Cheshire*, as hath been hinted, a competent Party embodied themselves, against whom *Lambert* was sent with treble their force, whose puny Conquest over a few forlorn Gentlemen, disheartened through the disappointment of Friends in other places, was termed by one of *Lambert's* Parasiticall Officers in his own presence *A Crowning Mercy*, alluding to *Cromwel's* expression, which he used in his letter to the Speaker after Worcester business: This being passed over by *Lambert* with a kind of an assenting silence, compared with antecedent and ensuing Actions, did clearely evidence that he had the like aspiring project in his pate, and that he accounted not the thousand

thousand pound bestowed on him, to by him a jewel, by his Masters (in which capacity he was resolved they should not long abide) a sufficient reward for the great paines he had taken in gaining this in it self little, and, abating the consequences, inconsiderable victory.

But General *Monck*, Commander in cheif of *Scotland*, had far other and more generous Resolutions, which found a success answerable to the prudence wherewithall they were managed, for making it the Ground of his proceedings to restore the now a second time ejected Rump-Parliament, and afterwards to complete their imperfect number by readmitting the long ago secluded members; he doth first by Independent assistance dissipate the Anabaptisticall and fanaticall Crew, and then by Presbyterian concurrence overthrow the Independents themselvs; dexteriously applying the several factions in their order to one anothers ruine, till at last by an inverted Method, as it were, he reduces us to that most happy posture we were in before the begining of this causeless and unnaturall Rebellion.

And now this *Hydra*-Parliament, which had been once before legally by the King's death, and twice violently by tumultuous Souldiery, is now at last finally dissolved by themselves, (a priviledge they had long before extorted, though till now unwilling to make use thereof) and a better chosen in their stead, who at the time appointed (notwithstanding *Lamberts* flash in the interval, which proved but as lightning before death) convened, and according to their duty did forthwith proclaim their undoubted Sovereign, and sent Commis-

Commiſſioners to invite him home to the Exerciſe of his Regal Government; which hath filled our mouths with laughter and our hearts with mirth, and occaſioned the compoſing of this little Treatiſe, the Author having no other mite whereby he might teſtifie his particular contentment in the midſt of ſo publick and univerſal rejoycing.

But the Reader is to be advertiſed that this unfortunate *Embrio* (conceived between His Majeſty's being voted and coming in) laboured far longer under the Preſs than under the Pen, and when with much ado it had been produced, it was ſo deformed and miſ-ſhapen, that a reſolution was once taken to have ſtifled it in the birth, and never to have permitted ſuch a disfigured brat to have ſeen the light; but upon ſecond thoughts it hath liberty to wander abroad, not out of any fooliſh fancy that it will finde acceptance, but out of a conſideration that it will be no greater cruelty to expoſe it to the wide world, than to ſuffer it to periſh in a private Study.

And yet to make ſome ſatisfaction for former errors and delay, we ſhall now add what hath hitherto been wholly omitted, or but ſuperficially glanced at; to wit, His Majeſty's extraction from the *Scotiſh*, and what is chiefeſt, from the *Brittiſh* Race, that of the *Saxon* and *Norman* having been the principal, if not ſole ſubject of the precedent diſcourſe.

The *Scots*, according to their beſt Hiſtorians, came originally out of *Ireland* about 300 years before the Incarnation of our bleſſed Saviour, under the conduct of *Fergus* the firſt, who was alſo King there (which if ſo, then hath our King, lineally deſcended

ſcended from that *Fergus*, a better Title than that of bare modern Conqueſt, even unto that Kingdome) and poſſeſſed themſelves of the North-weſtern parts of *Brittany*: And it is remarkable, that notwithſtanding a Cuſtome begun in the very Infancy of their State, and continued about a thouſand years, that if the Son, which frequently happened, were under age at the Fathers death, the next of the blood-Royal ſhould be, not Guardian, but King, not only during the minority of the Orphan, but even during his own natural life, whereby theſe Tenants *pur vie* had too fair, or rather too foul, opportunities to change their manner of hold into fee-ſimple; yet did the true Proprietor, though for a while diſſeiſed, ſtill recover his patrimonial right, as may be made evident out of *Buchanan* himſelf, who was yet a greater friend to an Elective, than Hereditary ſucceſſion.

Kenneth the third, and *Malcolm* the ſecond were the firſt Alterers of this ſuſpicious Cuſtome, Ordaining, that from thence-forward Children ſhould ſucceed their Parents immediately, and have only Governors (ſuch as the Parents in their life time ſhould appoint) to overſee them and their Kingdome, until they attained their maturity, whence it came to paſs, that for the future interruptions were much rarer, the regular courſe of Nature more duly obſerved, and a greater reſtraint put into the Practiſers of aſpiring and ambitious kindred.

Nevertheleſs, *Machbeth*, Grandſon to *Malcolme* the ſecond, though but by his youngeſt Daughter, invaded the Sovereignty, and having murthered the

the lawful King *Donald* related to the ſaid *Malcolm* in an equal propinquity, and that by the eldeſt Daughter (*Beatrice*,) did for a while uſurp, but he was expelled and ſlain by *Macduffe Thane*, or Earl of *Fife*, and *Malcolm* the third, Son of *Donald*, inſtalled in his Fathers Throne. This is that *Malcolm*, who as he found refuge in the Engliſh Court, under the Protection of *Edward* the Confeſſor, when he was forced to withdraw himſelf from *Macbeth*'s perſecution, ſo did he afford the like ſuccour in the Scotiſh to the Confeſſor's Nephew *Edgar Etheling*, when he was driven out of his Countrey by *William* the Conqueror, and took his Siſter and Heir *Margaret* to Wife, by whom he had a Daughter named *Maud*, who being married to *Henry*, the Conquerors Son, was, as hath been before declared, the Bond whereby the *Saxon* and *Norman* Line were connected and entwiſted together.

But we cannot diſſemble what few take notice of, to wit, that the better, that is, the more Maſculine Bloud-Royal of the *Saxon* Race (which in compariſon of the *Norman*, though both founded in Conqueſt, was much to be preferred, by reaſon of its much elder preſcription) did ſtill reſide in the Houſe of *Scotland*: For, *Margaret* bare to *Malcolm* (beſides that Daughter *Maud*) three Sons, *Edgar*, *Alexander*, and *David*, who (to paſs over the Intruſion of *Donald* the Brother, and *Duncan* the Baſtard of *Malcolm*, becauſe each did ſoon expire) were all Kings in their Order, but only *David* had Iſſue, from whom the Kings of *Scotland* have ever ſince, however they have alwayes abſtained from their

claim to the *Engliſh* Crown upon that account, derived an undoubted and not to be diſputed deſcent.

Henry (*David*'s only Son) departed this life before his Father, but left three Sons behind him, *Malcolm*, *William* and *David*, (which laſt was Earl of *Huntington* in *England*) whereof *Malcolm* the 4. ſucceeded his Grandfather, him being childleſs his Brother *William*, him his Son *Alexander* the ſecond, him his Son *Alexander* the third, and him ſhould have his Grandaughter *Margaret*, who was bred in, and ſent for out of *Norway*, but that ſhe died before her arrival on the *Scotiſh* Coaſts.

And now (the reſt being extinct) recourſe muſt be had to the Off-ſpring of the late mentioned Earl of *Huntington*, when, lo, two Grand Competitors appear, *John Baliol*, who fetches his ſtock from the eldeſt Daughter (*Margaret*,) and *Robert Bruſe* who confeſſedly came from the younger (*Iſabell*;) but alledges, that he is in a nearer degree of Conſanguinity to Earl *David*, than the other either did, or could pretend himſelf to be.

The Controverſie, in regard of the Potency of both Parties, being not capable of a deciſion at home without the danger of a Civil War, it was referred to *Edward* the firſt, King of *England*, who rather brought Oyl to encreaſe, than Water to quench the flame, and was reſolved to beſtow it on him only, who would profeſs homage, and ſwear fealty unto the Engliſh Crown.

To this Imperious demand, *Baliol*, though conceived ſuperior in Title, yet proving meaner in Spirit,

Spirit, did readily condeſcend, which *Bruſe*, whoſe Plea was thought weaker, but Courage found greater, did utterly refuſe to aſſent unto.

Whereupon *Edward* pronounces ſentence on *Baliols* ſide, who is acknowledged King by many of the *Scotiſh* Nobility, but rather out of fear of *Edward's* power, than any ſatisfaction or delight they took in this diſhonourable, and as they eſteemed it, unworthy ſubmiſſion.

Yea, *Baliol* himſelf doth ſoon repent of it, and bids defiance to *Edward*, who now afreſh cajols *Bruſe*, urging the performance of promiſes; he returned a ſcornfull Negative: *As if*, ſaies he, *we had nothing elſe to do, than to conquer Kingdoms for you to enjoy.*

Baliol at laſt ſurrenders himſelf unto *Edward*, and is by him ſent Priſoner into *England*, and there detained until the Pope's Interceſſion and Engagement that he ſhould create no further trouble in *Scotland*, he is releaſed, and retires into *France*, where having reſigned his whole right to his Couſin *Bruſe*, he ſpends the remainder of his days in a more quiet and contented eſtate.

But *Robert Bruſe* (Son of *Robert* the Author of the Contention, which he lived not to ſee finiſhed) was little pleaſed with Eegliſh *Edward's* fiſhing in diſturbed ſtreams, and therefore he ſets up trading for himſelf, at firſt with ſmal probability of thriving, but afterwards he caught the prey whereat he aimed, which was almoſt raviſhed out of the mouth of his Infant-Son *David*, by *Edward Baliol*, Son of that *John*, who had once renounced it; but it was again

claim to the *Engliſh* Crown upon that account, derived an undoubted and not to be diſputed deſcent.

Henry (*David*'s only Son) departed this life before his Father, but left three Sons behind him, *Malcolm*, *William* and *David*, (which laſt was Earl of *Huntington* in *England*) whereof *Malcolm* the 4. ſucceeded his Grandfather, him being childleſs his Brother *William*, him his Son *Alexander* the ſecond, him his Son *Alexander* the third, and him ſhould have his Grandaughter *Margaret*, who was bred in, and ſent for out of *Norway*, but that ſhe died before her arrival on the *Scotiſh* Coaſts.

And now (the reſt being extinct) recourſe muſt be had to the Off-ſpring of the late mentioned Earl of *Huntington*, when, lo, two Grand Competitors appear, *John Baliol*, who fetches his ſtock from the eldeſt Daughter (*Margaret*,) and *Robert Bruſe* who confeſſedly came from the younger (*Iſabell*;) but alledges, that he is in a nearer degree of Conſanguinity to Earl *David*, than the other either did, or could pretend himſelf to be.

The Controverſie, in regard of the Potency of both Parties, being not capable of a deciſion at home without the danger of a Civil War, it was referred to *Edward* the firſt, King of *England*, who rather brought Oyl to encreaſe, than Water to quench the flame, and was reſolved to beſtow it on him only, who would profeſs homage, and ſwear fealty unto the Engliſh Crown.

To this Imperious demand, *Baliol*, though conceived ſuperior in Title, yet proving meaner in Spirit,

Spirit, did readily condeſcend, which *Bruſe*, whoſe Plea was thought weaker, but Courage found greater, did utterly refuſe to aſſent unto.

Whereupon *Edward* pronounces ſentence on *Baliols* ſide, who is acknowledged King by many of the *Scotiſh* Nobility, but rather out of fear of *Edward*'s power, than any ſatisfaction or delight they took in this diſhonourable, and as they eſteemed it, unworthy ſubmiſſion.

Yea, *Baliol* himſelf doth ſoon repent of it, and bids defiance to *Edward*, who now afreſh cajols *Bruſe*, urging the performance of promiſes; he returned a ſcornfull Negative: *As if*, ſaies he, *we had nothing elſe to do, than to conquer Kingdoms for you to enjoy*.

Baliol at laſt ſurrenders himſelf unto *Edward*, and is by him ſent Priſoner into *England*, and there detained until the Pope's Interceſſion and Engagement that he ſhould create no further trouble in *Scotland*, he is releaſed, and retires into *France*, where having reſigned his whole right to his Couſin *Bruſe*, he ſpends the remainder of his days in a more quiet and contented eſtate.

But *Robert Bruſe* (Son of *Robert* the Author of the Contention, which he lived not to ſee finiſhed) was little pleaſed with Eegliſh *Edward*'s fiſhing in diſturbed ſtreams, and therefore he ſets up trading for himſelf, at firſt with ſmal probability of thriving, but afterwards he caught the prey whereat he aimed, which was almoſt raviſhed out of the mouth of his Infant-Son *David*, by *Edward Baliol*, Son of that *John*, who had once renounced it; but it was again

reſcued by *Robert Stuart* the Vice-roy; and *Baliol* with his Iſſue, if he had any, failing, the *Bruſians* became legal Owners of that Kingdom, whereinto at the beginning they ſeemed to have made but a violent and forcible entry.

Robert Stuart (even now remembred) was *David*'s Siſter's Son, and conſequently his Heir, he having no Children of his own; but *David*, notwithſtanding old benefits, upon ſome new diſpleaſure, was inclinable to have put him by, had he not been over-perſwaded by the Nobility, who were as well ſenſible of *Robert*'s worth, as that his Grandfather *Robert* the firſt had, before his Son *David* was born, deſigned him to the Kingdom; Nay, the Fates themſelves, if credit be to be given to ſome *Scotiſh* Chronicles, had long ago deſtined no leſs: for, they report, that *Macbeth* (the after Tyrant) and *Banco* (one of *Robert*'s Progenitors) walking in a Wood, encountred with three Women of more than humane aſpect, who ſaluted *Macbeth*, then a private perſon, King of *Scotland*; whereat when *Banco* ſhewed himſelf aggrieved, they told him that *Macbeth* ſhould only be King himſelf, which preſently came to paſs, but that the ſucceſſion was reſerved for his Poſterity, which, though ſomewhat with the ſloweſt, is now at length exactly fulfilled.

For, this *Robert* was the Son of *Walter*, the Son of *John*, the Son of *Alexander*, the Son of *Walter*, the Son of *Alexander*, the Son of *Alan*, the Son of *Walter Stuart*, (the firſt of that Surname and Office in *Scotland*) the Son of *Fleance*, the Son of *Banco*, whom

whom *Macbeth*, to defeat the Prediction, ſlew, and ſought to do the like to his Son *Fleance*, who prevented his bloudy intentions by fleeing into *Wales*, and there, as it hath already been touched in groſs, he married *Neſt* (by whom he had that firſt and famous *Walter*) the Daughter of *Giffith ap Llewelyn*, the Son of *Angharad*, the Daughter and Heir of *Meredith*, the Son of *Owen*, the Son of *Howel Dha*, the Son of *Cadelh*, the Son of *Rodri Mawr*, the Son of *Eſylht*, the Daughter and Heir of *Conan Tyndaithwy*, the Son of *Rodri Moelwynog*, the Son of *Edwall Ywrch*, the Son of *Cadwallader*, laſt King of *Brittany*, and firſt of *Wales*, beyond whom, in point of pedegree, we dare not wander; but muſt here erect our Pillars, and fix our *Ne plus ultra*, leſt by wading further we ſhould be ſwallowed up in the vaſt Abyſs of an unbounded and fathomleſs Ocean.

And here we might likewiſe put a period to the whole Tract, as having traced this *Robert*'s lineage in the *Brittiſh* Story, as far as with any confidence we can well proceed; and being able with much more eaſe and aſſurance to reſolve our preſent Sovereign's into his (for *Charles* the ſecond is the Son of *Charles* the firſt, the Son of *James* the ſixth, the Son of *Mary*, the Daughter and Heir of *James* the fourth, the Son of *James* the third, the Son of *James* the ſecond, the Son of *James* the firſt, the Son of *John*, whoſe name upon the Aſſumption of the Kingdom was converted into *Robert* the third, the Son of the aforeſaid *Robert* the ſecond, *&c.*) but that it is demurred by ſome:

Firſt,

reſcued by *Robert Stuart* the Vice-roy; and *Baliol* with his Iſſue, if he had any, failing, the *Bruſians* became legal Owners of that Kingdom, whereinto at the beginning they ſeemed to have made but a violent and forcible entry.

Robert Stuart (even now remembred) was *David*'s Siſter's Son, and conſequently his Heir, he having no Children of his own; but *David*, notwithſtanding old benefits, upon ſome new diſpleaſure, was inclinable to have put him by, had he not been over-perſwaded by the Nobility, who were as well ſenſible of *Robert*'s worth, as that his Grandfather *Robert* the firſt had, before his Son *David* was born, deſigned him to the Kingdom; Nay, the Fates themſelves, if credit be to be given to ſome *Scotiſh* Chronicles, had long ago deſtined no leſs: for, they report, that *Macbeth* (the after Tyrant) and *Banco* (one of *Robert*'s Progenitors) walking in a Wood, encountred with three Women of more than humane aſpect, who ſaluted *Macbeth*, then a private perſon, King of *Scotland*; whereat when *Banco* ſhewed himſelf aggrieved, they told him that *Macbeth* ſhould only be King himſelf, which preſently came to paſs, but that the ſucceſſion was reſerved for his Poſterity, which, though ſomewhat with the ſloweſt, is now at length exactly fulfilled.

For, this *Robert* was the Son of *Walter*, the Son of *John*, the Son of *Alexander*, the Son of *Walter*, the Son of *Alexander*, the Son of *Alan*, the Son of *Walter Stuart*, (the firſt of that Surname and Office in *Scotland*) the Son of *Fleance*, the Son of *Banco*, whom

whom *Macbeth*, to defeat the Prediction, ſlew, and ſought to do the like to his Son *Fleance*, who prevented his bloudy intentions by fleeing into *Wales*, and there, as it hath already been touched in groſs, he married *Neſt* (by whom he had that firſt and famous *Walter*) the Daughter of *Giffith ap Llewelyn*, the Son of *Angharad*, the Daughter and Heir of *Meredith*, the Son of *Owen*, the Son of *Howel Dha*, the Son of *Cadelh*, the Son of *Rodri Mawr*, the Son of *Eſylht*, the Daughter and Heir of *Conan Tyndaithwy*, the Son of *Rodri Moelwynog*, the Son of *Edwall Ywrch*, the Son of *Cadwallader*, laſt King of *Brittany*, and firſt of *Wales*, beyond whom, in point of pedegree, we dare not wander; but muſt here erect our Pillars, and fix our *Ne plus ultra*, leſt by wading further we ſhould be ſwallowed up in the vaſt Abyſs of an unbounded and fathomleſs Ocean.

And here we might likewiſe put a period to the whole Tract, as having traced this *Robert*'s lineage in the *Britiſh* Story, as far as with any confidence we can well proceed; and being able with much more eaſe and aſſurance to reſolve our preſent Sovereign's into his (for *Charles* the ſecond is the Son of *Charles* the firſt, the Son of *James* the ſixth, the Son of *Mary*, the Daughter and Heir of *James* the fourth, the Son of *James* the third, the Son of *James* the ſecond, the Son of *James* the firſt, the Son of *John*, whoſe name upon the Aſſumption of the Kingdom was converted into *Robert* the third, the Son of the aforeſaid *Robert* the ſecond, *&c.*) but that it is demurred by ſome:

Firſt,

First, Whether *Neſt* (*Walter*'s Mother) were an Heir, or no?

2. Admitting that ſhe were, whether her Anceſtor *Cadelh* were the eldeſt Son of *Rodri Mawr*, who being King of all *Wales*, was the firſt that did make a partition thereof?

George Owen Harry in a Book entituled [*The Genealogy of the high and mighty Monarch* James *by the Grace of God King of Great Brittaine, &c.*) Printed 1604. favours *Cadelh* with the firſt Colume among *Rodri*'s Sons; but *D. Powel* in his Chronicle written before, and taken out of moſt Authentick Records, is peremptory in vindicating the Birth-right to *Anarawd* Prince of *Northwales*, and maintaining, that though his two Brothers, *Cadelh* Prince of *Southwales*, and *Mervyn* Prince of *Powis* were ſharers in the Inheritance, yet did they hold from him and his Children (or ought ſo to have done) as from Lords Paramount; and therefore we muſt only adhere to *Anarawd*'s line, and wave his Majeſties deſcent from all other Princes of *Wales*, which were either but Uſurpers, or at the beſt but of the youngeſt Houſe, and Vaſſals and Homagers to the Princes of *Northwales*.

In doing this we ſhall begin before the Fraction, even with *Cadwallader* himſelf, and ſo by *Anarawd* come down to his Majeſty, not meddling with Intruders upon any other ſcore, than as we have hitherto done; to wit, to ſhew that ſometimes ſuch there were by God's permiſſion, but never intended for perpetuity, the ſucceſſion always in the end (theſe Impoſters notwithſtanding) revolving to the genuine and legittimate Heir. *Cadwal-*

Cadwallader, then ſurnamed *Bendigaid*, or the Bleſſed, having loſt the greateſt part of his Kingdome to the *Saxons*, did, by the perſwaſion of his Couſin *Alan* King of *Little Brittain*, betake himſelf to *Rome*, and there lived and died in God's Service, bequeathing to his Poſterity the fore-recited Prophecy, *That they ſhould one day be Maſters of his whole Iſle again*: But *Ivor* the Son of *Alan* governed next after him, his own Son *Edwall Ywrch*, that is, the *Roe*, being unable, or unwilling to divert the Helm in ſuch turbulent and tempeſtuous weather.

Yet did his Son *Rodri-Moel-Wynog* undertake it, and left it to his Son *Conan Tyndaithwy*, whoſe Daughter *Eſylht* was his Heir; but ſhe knowing how unfit feminine ſhoulders were to ſuſtain ſo great a burthen in thoſe Martial times, took to Huſband a Noble Prince *Mervyn Vrych*, by whom ſhe had *Rodri Mawr*, or *Roderick* the Great, who more conſulting private affection than Reaſon of State, made that unpollitick Diviſion of *Wales*, which being united, was ſcarce able to defend it ſelf againſt the Invaſions of the *Saxons*, their implacable and continually encroaching Neighbors.

Now though much of the Demean were defalcated from *Anarawd* by his Father *Rodri*, yet did the Fee and Chiefeſhip remain to him and his, which his Brother *Cadelh* did ſparingly enough acknowledge, and his Son *Howel* leſs; for he not onely withdraws his Allegiance for *Southwales*, but after the death of *Edwal Voel*, the ſon of *Anarawd*, ſeizes upon *Northwales* it ſelf: yet is he commonly ſtiled *Dha*, or the Good, not certainly for ſuch undue acquiſitions

quiſitions and unjuſt detentions, but for the excellent Laws he made, a thing not unuſually practiſed by thoſe who have leſs of equity on their ſide to warrant their ill-gotten and unlawfull Poſſeſſions.

Howel Dha being dead the Principality returned to *Jevaf* and *Jago*, the Sons indeed, but yet but the yongeſt Sons of *Edwal Voel*, no reſpect being had by them of their elder Brother *Meyric*, whoſe Son *Edwall* nevertheleſs obtained it, having waited the leiſure not only of *Howel* and *Cadwalhan*, the ſons of *Jago*, but alſo of *Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha*, who followed his Grandfathers ſteps, and committed a ſecond Rape upon *Northwales*, herein the more excuſable, that he took it from one who had himſelf no other plea, than that of force and extortion thereunto.

But *Edwall ap* Me*yric* having, after the exerciſe of ſome patience, gained what his Father was injuriouſly deprived of, left both his bad and good Fortune to his ſon *Jago*, or *James*, *viz.* to the defrauded for a while, by an Abator, or two (*Aedan ap Blegared* and *Llewelyn ap Sitſylht*) but afterwards to recover his Paternal Right; which yet he doth not long enjoy, but loſes it, with his life, to *Gryffith ap Lewelyn ap Sitſylht*; and his Son *Conan* (to preſerve his life) is forced to flee into *Ireland*, where marrying with *Ranulht*, Daughter of *Alfred* King of *Dublyn*, he had by her a Son called *Gryffith*, who will be found another *Medium*, beſides that of *Fergus*, whereby more of the Iriſh Bloud-Royal is tranſmitted into His Majeſty's moſt Princely veins.

And

And if, as doubtleſs it will be, it be objected, that neither of theſe foundations are of ſufficient ſtrength to build a claim to a Kingdome upon, it not appearing that *Fergus* or *Alfred* were Kings of *Ireland* entirely, but ſuppoſed to be of parcels only; or that *Rannlht*, *Alfred*'s Daughter was alſo his Heir: Our Anſwer is, that we do not lay the whole ſtreſs of our King's Intereſt to that Kingdom upon ſuch weak and infirm underſetters; but affirm, that the moſt conſiderable part of the Inhabitants, as *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, *Welſh*, are undoubtedly His Majeſty's natural Leiges; and as for the original Natives, whom Conqueſt hath made Subjects; this however ſeemingly imperfect Title joyned with that, obliges them to continue ſo; eſpecially ſeeing it is ſuch a Conqueſt as hath been confirmed by more Centuries of years, than thoſe within the compaſs of which *Jephtha* demanded of the *Ammonitiſh* King, why he had not all that while recovered his now too late challenged Land: And as concerning the Title it ſelf, as bad as it is, a better it is preſumed cannot be produced by any pretender whatſoever.

But to return from our digreſſion (*Ireland* lying ſomewhat out of our Road, which is principally confined to Great *Brittain*) Prince *Gryffith ap Conan ap Jago*, with the aſſiſtance of the Iriſh, reprieves that Countrey which properly belonged to him, out of the Talons of *Trahern ap Caradoc*, the laſt of the Uſurpers, there having been ſince *Jago*'s death no fewer than four, to wit, *Gryffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitſylht*, he that ejected and killed *Jago*,

Blethyn ap Convyn, his Brother *Rywalhan* and this *Trahern*, whom *Gryffith* the lawfull Heir ſlew at the battel of *Carnarvan*, and after a long and proſperous Reign had this felicity ſuperadded to his former, that his eldeſt Son *Owen* was his Succeſſor, which happened not to *Owen* himſelf, but his firſtborn *Jorwerth Drwyndwn*, upon a pitiful Cavil that he had a deformity in his noſe (which his ſurname doth import) was laid aſide, and his younger Brother *David* preferred before him.

Yet did that moſt noble and valiant Prince *Llewelyn*, the Son of *Jorwerth Drwyndwn* diſpoſſeſs his uſurping Uncle *David*, and not content to have repaired late loſſes, proceeds to reſume former alienations, by reannexing to his Territories thoſe ſeveral fragments of *Wales*, which the weakneſs or improvidence of his Predeceſſors had ſuffered to be pared away from their already too ſlender and ſcanty Dominions.

And here two waies offering themſelves to bring us to our journeys end, we are at a ſtand which to elect, that of *Mortimer's*, or of *Owen Tudyr's* Race: We have indeed engaged in the beginning of the progreſs to proſecute that of Sir *Owen Tudyr's*; but an unexpected rub hath fallen out in our paſſage, which we did not fore-ſee when we made that promiſe, *viz.* that *Gryffith ap Llewelyn* (the Father of *Llewelyn ap Gryffith*, the laſt Prince of *Wales*, the Father of *Catherine*, the Mother of *Eleanor*, the Mother of *Margaret*, the Mother of *Meredith*, the Father of Sir *Owen*) was but the baſe Son of *Llewelyn ap Jorwerth ap Drwyndwn*, and therefore his attempt

tempt to drive out his lawfully begotten Brother *David*, was altogether lawleſs, as likewiſe was his ſon *Llewelyn*'s keeping out *Gulladys Dhy* (or the Black) the Siſter and Heir of *David*, becauſe ſhe was married to an Engliſh man, namely, Sir *Ralph* Mortimer, Lord of *Wigmor*, by whom he had *Roger* Mortimer, the Father of *Edmond* the Father of *Roger*, the Father of *Edmond*, the Father of *Roger*, the Father of that *Edmond* who married *Philippa* the Daughter and ſole Heir of *Lionell* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of King *Edward* the third, and by her had that *Roger*, from whom to make another deduction to His Majeſty, would be but an idle repetition of what hath been already declared, and is obvious to every one that hath but heard of the great Controverſie between the *Yorkiſh* and *Lancaſtrian* Houſe.

But be it how it will, whether *Mortimer*, or *Tudyr*'s Right be the firmeſt, certain it is, that both theſe different lines do centre in the ſame point, wherein the Roſes met, and from thence, like Rivolets that have formerly been divided, do unitedly flow unto His Majeſty; ſo that he need not (as the French do) ſodder up a broken Title with a deviſed Law ſalique repugnant to the Law of Nature, or uſe ſo poor an evaſion, as the King of *Spain* is ſaid to do, when the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* once in a generation tenders a Cuſtomary Petition to have the Kingdom delivered up unto him as his due, the Anſwer is, that the place is already full; but may dare the whole World to ſhew a more unexceptionable claim than his, unto the Imperial

Crown

Crown he now wears: And long may it flowrish upon his head, and the head of his Posterity, even unto the end of the World. And let all the People say *Amen*.

---

28 MR 59

FINIS.